The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

The Treasury Note Bill Signed by the President.

The Issue of Certificates of Indebtedness.

Letter from Secretary Chase, Exhibiting the Condition of the Treasury.

Unsatisfied Claims Amounting to Upward of $26,000,000.

The Number of Representatives Fixed at 241.

Debate in the Senate on the Case of Mr. Starke, of Oregon.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The President has approved of the United States Note bill, and it is, therefore, a law.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying the bill submitted by him, authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness to public creditors, and which bill was yesterday promptly passed by Congress, and has received the approval of the President:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 25, 1862.

SIR: Notwithstanding all possible exertions on my part to provide means of satisfying the just demands of public creditors, and, notwithstanding the actual payments, averaging nearly a million and half of dollars each day, the averages have largely accumulated, and has caused great inconvenience, and in some instances serious trouble and distress. Those creditors, especially those who have furnished supplies, arms, and transportation, urgently require payment, and ought to have it. The delay affects not themselves only, but, through manifold ramifications, large numbers of others, not to say whole communities. The amount of unsatisfied requisitions from the several departments is $26,430,357 83, of which $21,281,653 69 is from the Department of War. The amount of floating debt chiefly existing in the War Department, probably exceeds forty millions. It is impossible to borrow advantageously until financial measures necessary to insure prompt payment of interest from tax, and to provide the best possible market for the bonds of the United States, shall have received the sanction of Congress; and the means of payment by notes to be issued under the act of Congress just passed, cannot be provided except after the lapse of the considerable time required for their preparation or completion. Under these circumstances, I have anxiously sought for some measure of relief, and after much reflection, have determined to submit to the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue for the amounts found due, on final settlement, to such creditors as may desire to receive them, certificates of the Treasurer of the United States, payable in one year after date, or earlier, at the option of the Government, and bearing six per cent. Interest. These certificates, issued either for the full amounts due, or for portions of such amounts not less than $1,000, would probably answer most of the purposes actual payment, and afford very considerable relief, while the Government would incur no risk, and could suffer no loss in consequence of their issue. Trusting that this measure will receive the favorable consideration of the Committee, and, if approved, the earliest possible sanction of Congress

I remain, with great respect,

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS, Chairman Committee Ways and Means.

The following is a copy of the bill as passed:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be issued to any public creditor who may be desirous to receive the same, upon requisition of the head of the proper department, in satisfaction of audited and settled demands against the United States, certificates for the whole amount due or parts thereof, not less than $1,000, signed by the Treasurer of the United States and countersigned, as may be directed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, which certificates shall be payable in one year from date, or earlier, at the option of the Government, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum."

RAIN AGAIN.

After a few days of dry weather it commenced raining again this afternoon, and by the morning the roads will be as bad as ever.

ABOLISHING THE OFFICE OF NAVAL AGENT.

The Senate Naval Committee have instructed MR. SHERMAN to report a bill abolishing the office of Naval Agents and imposing their duties on Paymasters.

APPOINTED ON GEN. M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

Major FERDINAND LACOMTE yesterday formally received his appointment on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff. He is considered one of the most intelligent and energetic officers in the Swiss service, and is known as an author as well as a soldier. He obtained leave of absence from his own Government to join our army.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The undersigned gives notice to the public that the military possession of the Telegraph, taken by order of the President, will make no change whatever in the conduct of social, private and commercial business by telegraph. The lines and business remain in the hands of telegraph officers, duly authorized by the War Department. (Signed) E. S. SANFORD,

President of the American Telegraph Co.

RUSSIA AND THE TRENT AFFAIR.

The communication from the Russian Government on the subject of the *Trent* affair, was communicated to the Senate to-day. It was characterized by the strongest feelings of friendship for the United States.

The reply of Secretary SEWARD to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, relative to the *Trent* affair, is expressive generally of the friendship between our country, "a great Republic in the West," and Russia, "a great Monarchy in the East." He repeats the assurance that the war will end in the perfect restoration of the Union on the old and well-tried Constitution.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The following notice to the public has just been issued:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

The undersigned, on behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the President to represent the interests of such American citizens as might desire to appear at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be held in the City of London during the present year, submits the following statement:

The Congress of the United States, after due consideration, has declined to adopt any measures to further a National representation of our works of industry, invention and art at the aforementioned Exhibition.

The authority of the Commission has, therefore, ceased.

They have advised the Commissioners appointed by the British Government that there will be no general participation on the part of the citizens of this country on that occasion, but they have thought it not improper, at the same time, to recommend to the consideration of the Royal Commissioners such works of industry and art as have received the authentication of the Commission, and may to a limited extent be presented for exhibition through individual exertion.

(Signed,) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

UNION SENTIMENT AT RICHMOND—REBEL ATTACKS ON JEFF. DAVIS—TENNESSEE RETURNING TO LOYALTY AND THE UNION—JOHNSON, MAYNARD AND OTHERS TO ACT—A CAREER MARKED OUT FOR ANDY JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

* * * * * * *

The Union officers released from Richmond are here in considerable numbers. They all testify to the fact of the utter discouragement of the rebels in Richmond, and the startling ground-swell of Unionism that even in that Confederate capital makes the arch conspirators tremble. There is not one of the prisoners that cannot relate circumstances going to show the existence of ardent and active sympathy with the Union cause among the middle classes of the South; and this sympathy was manifested by numerous unperceived acts of kindness, and silent but expressive grasps of the hand. These people await our coming, and will witness the downfall of the Confederate tyranny with unspeakable joy.

The violent attacks of the Richmond papers upon JEFF. DAVIS and his Cabinet, are death-knells to that nefarious Administration. The outbreak will be the more violent because it has been so long suppressed. Seeing themselves ruined, the selfish conductors of the journals that have provoked the war, will make haste to lay all the blame of the miscarriage on their "Government." They will gladly send JEFF. DAVIS to a lower deep in the perdition before them than they themselves expect to occupy.

The rumor that GOV. HARRIS, of Tennessee, has convened the Legislature of that State, and means to advise his people to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance to the United States, is not improbable. He knows that his State is at heart loyal; and he believes, as some of the Memphis papers have very boldly charged, that the Confederate rulers at Richmond have neglected the defence of the West, in the selfish protection and aggrandizement of themselves in Virginia. Having been seduced into rebellion, and then deserted and exposed to be overrun by the Union armies, what more natural than that the incensed rebel leaders of Tennessee should turn with bitterness against their betrayers, especially when safety will follow repentance and return?

It is understood here that in a few days SENATOR JOHNSON and Representatives MAYNARD and CLEMENTS, of Tennessee, together with Mr. ETHERIDGE and other distinguished Tennesseeans in exile, will issue an address to the people of their State, urging them to meet in their respective counties on a day to be named, and choose delegates to a Convention that shall depose the existing rebel State Government, and organize a Provisional Government of loyal State officers, just as the State Convention did in Missouri. The case of Missouri presents a precedent full and perfect in all respects, and it can be safely and easily followed. The wish at Washington is that ANDY JOHNSON shall return to Tennessee and become the Provisional Governor. He was once Governor of the State, and was a wise and popular one. He knows the people better, perhaps, than any man, and he could do more good in assuaging the fears of the ignorant masses, and reconciling them to a return to the Union than any other leader. It would be the proudest achievement of his life to reorganize his State, and to present it, united, loyal and trustful, to the old Union, after the frightful tramp of treason through her desecrated borders. As for his more desirable seat in the Senate, it can hardly happen that he may not resume that whenever his choice inclines him, and his country can spare him elsewhere.

YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

MR. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from a large number of merchants, &c., of New-York, for a general bankrupt act.

Also, a memorial of the Academy of Medicine, New-York, against the employment of homœopathic surgeons.

MESSRS. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) and SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented petitions for emancipation.

MR. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) from the Special Committee, reported a bill for the establishment of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean.

On motion of MR. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill for the occupation and cultivation of cotton lands was taken up.

MR. DOOLITTLE thought it a question whether the Government should go into raising cotton and attempt to run plantations. He thought it would be a very difficult experiment in a pecuniary sense. If there was a proposition to lease out the lands, he should not object.

MR. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that he did not suppose the bill would realize any great sum of money. But there was a large extent of territory abandoned, and the slaves were left at large, and something must be done to take care of them. This was not any settled policy, but only a temporary measure for one year to meet the necessities of the case.

MR. DOOLITTLE thought that if Commissioners had been sent down to Port Royal to see the elephant we have on our hands, we might have received great information.

MR. WADE asked if he (DOOLITTLE) had read the able report of MR. PIERCE on the subject?

MR. DOOLITTLE said he had not. He confessed to ignorance on the subject. He (DOOLITTLE) wanted the Government to take some measures to collect the revenue and taxes in those States, even if they had to sell the lands.

MR. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) thought that the nature of the case could not wait for the operations of Congress. If we expect to get any crops at the South, the seeds must be immediately planted. It will not do to delay the matter. There was a necessity for immediate action.

MR. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Union,) considered this a very important measure. It should be carefully considered. He thought that the bill was vague, and that it needed revision. He moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. There was great danger of doing injury to loyal men, who deserved protection.

MR. HALE said if the war could be prosecuted to a successful issue without hurting anybody, he would be glad of it; but he did not think that was a fact. He thought there was great force in the remark of the Senator from Massachusetts, that the seed-time was upon them. He thought that one of the most prophetical remarks he ever made, in the midst of so many classical quotations. It is a fact that seed-time is upon us, and if we do not take advantage of it, we may be obliged to say, "The Summer is past, and the harvest is ended, and we are not saved."

MR. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) thought that the bill was carefully drawn. It was made expressly to save property and not destroy; and protect from ruin. It proposes to provide for those who are in a perishing condition, and speedy relief should be furnished.

The morning hour having expired, the bill fixing the number of members of the House of Representatives was taken up.

MR. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to make the number 241. He spoke at some length in favor of his amendment, as producing a more correct ratio of representation. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

MR. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to take up the Confiscation bill.

MR. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to take up the Starke case.

MR. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said we were in the middle of a discussion on three bills, and he thought they had better take up the one they had discussed first and finish it, and then take up the next.

MR. TRUMBULL withdrew his motion, and the Starke case was taken up.

MR. HALE withdrew his motion to recommit the subject to the Judiciary Committee.

MR. SUMNER offered an amendment to the resolution reported by the Committee, so as to make it read, that "MR. STARKE is not entitled to take the oath without investigation into his loyalty." He spoke at some length in favor of the amendment, contending that the Senate, in self-defence, ought not to admit suspicion and disloyalty, and it was not justice to the people of Oregon to admit a disloyal representative, which in fact was no representation. He claimed that the affidavits in the case were worthy of investigation, and the Senate was bound to meet disloyalty on the threshold. We should not allow a person to perjure himself in the Senate. The Senate should preserve the sacred oath to support the Constitution. Such an oath was not an oath of *purgation*.

MR. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) said the Senator from Massachusetts had made a most unwarrantable assault on a person who was not permitted to reply.

MR. SUMNER said he had only spoken on the facts of the case, and he wanted to know in what he had made an assault.

MR. MCDOUGALL said the Senator had said that if the applicant from Oregon was permitted to take the oath it would be perjury on his part.

MR. SUMNER said the Senator did not do him justice. Senators had urged here that the applicant from Oregon be permitted to take the oath in order to purge himself. He had said, with all the evidence they had on the subject, if the Senate, without investigation, allowed the applicant to go forward and take the oath, they would allow him to go forward and perjure himself, and he would go still further and say that they undertake to enact comedy.

MR. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union) thought the Senate had all the evidence before them. He contended that the Senate could not exclude for mere opinions. There must be some overt act.' What is disloyalty? that is the question. He thought the majority of the people thought the Senator from Massachusetts disloyal. He could take the resolutions offered by the Senator from Massachusetts and prove him as disloyal as the gentleman from Oregon. Indeed that was his view of the relative state of the case. The Senator from Massachusetts had better beware what principles he advocates, or he may be brought to submit to them himself.

MR. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—If members were to be excluded by mere caprice, he could not tell on whom the blow would next fall. The question is, what is this thing, disloyalty? What are its bounds and limits? He would like the Senator from Massachusetts to define it.

MR. SUMNER read from a letter to the Secretary of State, signed by thirteen citizens of Oregon, stating that they knew MR. STARKE, and that he had been in the habit of openly talking against the Government, and in favor of the South; that the South was right, and ought to succeed. If these facts were true, then the claimant from Oregon was disloyal, and when such facts were presented to the Senate, if they fail to consider them, they solemnly stultify themselves. That was his answer.

MR. HOWARD of Missouri, (Union), called attention to other evidence where MR. STARKE had said that if there was a war with the South he would sell his property at 50 cents on the dollar and go and fight for the South.

MR. COWAN said he asked for a definition and an example, and he was just as wise as he was before. Was disloyalty talking against the Government or selling property at half price? He contended that he had no right to go outside the qualifications mentioned in the Constitution, but the Senator from Massachusetts proposed to go outside and make his individual opinions a qualification.

MR. DOOLITTLE asked if he admitted that if MR. STARKE could be sworn, and if proven afterward to have been a traitor, they could expel him without some act afterward.

MR. COWAN said he might say he would answer the question when it arises. That case was not now before us.

MR. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said disloyalty might be defined as unfaithfulness to the country and Government by assertions and sympathy, aside from an overt act, like treason. The simple question is, when shall the Senate consider the question of disloyalty? If a person is disloyal he certainly should not be entitled to a seat, and he thought now was the proper time to settle the question.

MR. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) spoke at some length. He contended that the Senate had no power to exclude a person sent with proper qualifications from a State. There might be different views as to what was disloyalty. He had seen fifteen Republican papers charging the Senator from Massachusetts with disloyalty. He never would declare by a vote that a State is to be held subordinate to the pleasure of the Senate in their right of representation.

MR. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the question was not one of disloyalty, but whether MR. STARKE should be sworn in, and whether a single Senator could prevent his being sworn in by *ex-parte* testimony. At the expiration of this Congress he, with only thirty other members of the Senate, was left, and, if this rule was to prevail, it would be in their power ever after to exclude any other Senator, and such a rule would overthrow the Government. The Constitution provides that the Senator shall take the oath, but it does not provide where or when. He might take the oath anywhere. He was inclined to think from the evidence that MR. STARKE was disloyal, yet he would not refuse Oregon a representation. If Gen. PILLOW should be sent here, we would expel him before he could take his seat. He cited various cases in England, where persons were expelled for offences committed long before.

MR. TRUMBULL thought the Senator from Ohio stated some very extraordinary propositions—that the oath could be administered anywhere and by anybody—and we could expel a person before he took the oath and was a member; and the Senator from Virginia seems shocked that the majority can exclude a person. Why, now, thirty-five is a quorum, and twenty-four two-thirds, and therefore twenty-four can expel any member. That is the law now. It must not be assumed that the Senate acts from mere caprice. If they do that, then the Government is good for nothing. He contended that the Senate had a perfect right to judge of the qualifications of members. He said there had been numerous precedents in the case, the Broad Seal case in New-Jersey, and others.

MR. SHERMAN said that was universally considered an outrage.

MR. TRUMBULL continued. He contended that the Senate had a right to exclude, and was adding no new qualification.

MR. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said there was certain evidence against his loyalty; to that the gentleman has not made a denial. He simply said that he was willing to take the oath. Well, that was merely saying that he would take the office. He knew no difference between a leader of the rebellion and men who upheld the rebellion, and presented themselves with claims for seats here.

MR. HARRIS spoke at length, contending that the Constitution settled the rights of States and of the Senate; stated the qualifications of Senators, and the Senate has no power to go behind the Constitution and the questions, rights and powers of States. He thought there was a wide definition to disloyalty. The affidavits were very unsatisfactory, and suspicions were not evidence, yet the Senate was asked to deny admittance to a sovereign State on such evidence.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

MR. VOORHIES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked leave to offer a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major-Gen. HALLECK.

MR. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) objected.

The resolution commends the sentiments and policy avowed in Gen. HALLECK'S General Order of Feb. 23, already published, as eminently wise and patriotic and in strict conformity to the Constitution, and that the war should be conducted in accordance with the same; and that the thanks of Congress are tendered to Gen. HALLECK for said order and for his military achievements as commander of the Department of Missouri.

MR. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.) addressing the Speaker, announced his desire to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Government Contracts. Some weeks since, I informed my colleagues I should resign my place entirely on the Committee, so that another could be appointed, but they insisted that I should continue as one of its members, devoting such time in its service as I could spare. Recollecting the sentiments of warm and generous friendship so often manifested on their part toward me, I do not feel at liberty to disregard their wishes. The Committee has yet much to do, although the unflinching integrity and untiring watchfulness of Secretary STANTON relieves it of many of its cares. I would also ask to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

MR. VANWYCK offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Government contracts be directed to inquire into the amount of moneys received by the National Officers in the City of New-York by virtue of their offices; also as to the ownership and rents of the bonded warehouses; also the terms, considerations and profits of the labor contract and general orders contract, for the storing, hauling and delivering, etc., of foreign goods in the City of New-York; also when the contracts were made, by whom, and who are now interested in the same.

The Chairman ruled that as to the Chairmanship from which the gentleman asked to be excused from service, that it was a question for the Committee to determine.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Upton election case of the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia.

MR. WORCESTER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) maintained that there is no proper evidence that Mr. UPTON, the sitting member, received any votes. Hence the Committee on Elections report unanimously against him.

MR. SEDGEWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) argued that the other members from Virginia were admitted under the same law which govern this case; the only difference being as to the number of votes.

MESSRS. RIDDLE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) and FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of, and Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) against Mr. UPTON'S claim. The subject was laid over.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill fixing the number of Representatives, namely: there shall be 241 members under the clauses of 1860, and an additional Representative for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont, Rhode Island, owing to large fractions of the established ratio. Adjourned.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Massachusetts Looking After Her Wounded and Sick Soldiers.

The Gunboat Ceres Accidentally Sunk.

Doings of Commodore Rowan--Expedition With the Ninth New-York Regiment.

PRISONERS RELEASED ON PAROLE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HATTERAS INLET, Friday, Feb. 21, 1862.

The steamer *Ellen S. Terry*, Capt. WM. H. CHAPIN, arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe, bringing ammunition and general supplies for the Burnside fleet. Quartermaster CHAS. G. LORING, Jr., of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff; Dr. ALFRED HITCHCOCK, of Gov. ANDREWS' Executive Council; Mr. VINCENT COLYER and Mr. CHARLES WOOLSEY, of the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, with hospital stores and religious books for the wounded, and Lieut. GEO. GERARD, with forty marines for Col. HOWARD'S Marine Artillery, were passengers. The *Terry*, though built for navigating the Hudson and Long Island Sound, exhibited good sea-going qualities during the northeasterly blow which of course overtook us midway from the Capes of Virginia, and followed us into Hatteras Inlet. During the night, the ferry-boat *Chancellor Livingston*, which has been chartered for the use of the expedition, and which came out of the Capes a little behind us, met with a pretty rough handling. Her Captain blew his whistle and requested us to keep in company with him, which we did, until we turned the Hatteras shoals. The little craft, accustomed to the quiet waters between Canal-street dock and Hoboken, had as much as she could do to struggle along, and at times she was completely covered with the sea which broke over her. She, however, came in safely, about an hour behind us.

I found the United States gunboats *Stars and Stripes* and the *Chippewa* lying at anchor inside. The former will pass the "swash" and proceed with us at once to Roanoke Island, where this large addition to the working material of the army and navy will no doubt be gladly welcomed by Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH.

The celebrated little gunboat *Ceres*, I regret to say, lies sunk a short distance from where the *Zouave* met her fate. She ran upon an anchor, yesterday, which made a hole in her bottom, causing her to sink. No lives were lost. She had on board a quantity of ammunition, received from the *Stars and Stripes*, which was fortunately saved. A schooner is alongside making efforts to raise her. The wrecking-schoone *Johnson*, which was so thoughtfully fitted out by the New-York Board of Underwriters, to render assistance to vessels in this harbor, would find employment if she were now here. The condition of the bark *Voltigeur* remains the same as at my last report. She has been entirely stripped, and all above the lower masts sent down. Six schooners—two of them three-masted—came in and anchored this forenoon. They bring water, forage, ammunition and other supplies for the fleet.

The army officers at Hatteras boarded the *Terry* as soon as her anchors were down, eager to gather the latest intelligence from the North. Newspapers are sought after with the greatest avidity. Capt. CUTTING, who came down from Roanoke Island yesterday, in the tug *Lucy*, was among the first on board to receive the dispatches and letters for Gen. BURNSIDE and staff, and Capt. ELLIOTT, the Quartermaster at that point, received the mail, and delivered it to Mr. Postmaster HALE on board the *Aura*, by whom it was immediately assorted and prepared for delivery to the various regiments at Roanoke, and to the different vessels in the bay. Mr. HALE has a thorough knowledge of the regiments, the vessels, commanders and crews of the expedition, and possesses in an eminent degree the qualifications requisite for a good Postmaster, the duties of which he has thus far performed voluntarily.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the sick and wounded soldiers to learn that a generous supply of comforts for hospital use came down in the *Terry*, in charge of Mr. COLYER, and associates from the Young Mens' Christian Association. They were chiefly contributed—all in twenty-four hours—in response to an appeal made through the columns of the TIMES. Well-to-do citizens of New-York and Brooklyn supplied choice wines from their well-stocked cellars; benevolent matrons contributed marmlade and jellies; while the patriotic young ladies threw in their mites of comforters, sheets, stockings and other articles. It should be borne in mind, however, that the work of this expedition has but just begun, and that similar supplies will soon be required at other places in this State. Dr. HITCHCOCK, whose philanthropic labors in behalf of the suffering soldiers of Massachusetts, are so well known, is also here, under authority from Gov. ANDREW, to relieve, as far as possible, the condition of the sick and wounded of his State.

THE SICK AT HATTERAS.

About one-half of the sick formerly on board of the *Guerrilla*, hospital ship, have been removed on shore. Nine buildings have been put up near Fort Clark for hospital purposes, where the sick are now quartered. The remainder will be put on shore as soon as convenient, and the floating hospital, which is not so much in favor here as it is at the New-York Quarantine, will be dispensed with. Twenty-five of the patients are ready to be discharged to their respective regiments, and the remaining twenty-five are doing well. On account of the bleak and exposed condition of this place, it is hoped that all the sick will be transferred to Roanoke, where the weather is more favorable, and the accommodations better. The hospital is under the charge of Dr. BACHE, Dr. COOPER being physician in charge. JOSEPH N. TOURTELLOTTE is the hospital steward.

The exposed and windy position of this part of the coast makes this place a very unfavorable one for the recovery of the sick. Under the circumstances, they are all doing as well as could be expected. Roanoke Island is reported to be subject to fever and ague, which makes that place objectionable for the location of a permanent hospital. At the latter place, however, the climate is much less subject to sudden changes of temperature and to heavy gales of wind.

The horses of the Rhode Island Battery, and others belonging to the officers of regiments now at Roanoke, which have been left at Hatteras, are getting sick, from exposure and unsuitable or insufficient forage. They will all be sent to Roanoke, or elsewhere, as soon as possible.

REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS FROM HATTERAS.

All the regiments left at Hatteras are about to be removed up to Roanoke Island, leaving only a sufficient number here to guard the place.

THE VISIT TO EDENTON.

On the second day after the capture and destruction of the fleet of rebel gunboats at Elizabeth City, Com. ROWAN paid a visit to Edenton, and found the town and battery deserted. No landing was made, and as there were no signs of resistance, the Commodore returned without firing a gun.

EXPEDITION WITH THE ZOUAVES.

On the 19th, the naval fleet left Roanoke, Island for a trip up the Sound, taking with them two of the army gunboats, and the Ninth New-York, HAWKIN'S Zouaves. Their destination was not known, and no tidings of their operations have, as yet, reached Hatteras. It is believed that they have gone to look after the railroads at the headwaters of the Chowan and Roanoke rivers.

RELEASE OF ROANOKE PRISONERS.

On Thursday, the prisoners captured on Roanoke Island were sent to Elizabeth City under a parole of honor not to take up arms again until they were exchanged. They found two regiments of North Carolina troops in possession of the town, but the flag of truce, under such circumstances, was, of course, not only respected but welcomed, and the officers and soldiers were dismissed to their homes. How well they will keep their promise remains to be seen. They had not heard of the defeat of their forces at Fort Donelson. The towns on Albemarle Sound are now wholly at our mercy, and are in no humor to offer resistance. Another turn of the Union screw will probably bring the whole State to its senses.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

The fleet at Hatteras, to-day, are gaily decked out with all their flags in honor of the birthday of WASHINGTON.

Capt. CUTTING, Division Quartermaster, is busily engaged on board of his "Flag-ship," the *Levy*, in placing the schooners intended for Roanoke alongside of the steamers which are to tow them up. An immense amount of labor has devolved on the Quartermaster, and no officer, perhaps, connected with the expedition has been more indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. The Captain is in excellent health, and seems to enjoy the labors and excitement of his vocation very much.

The *Stars and Stripes* passed over the bulkhead last night, and will go up to Roanoke to-day. Her officers and crew are all well.

At the close of my letter a thick fog is prevailing which may defer her until to-morrow. E. S.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Failure to Lay the Telegraph Cable Across the Bay—Wreck of the Steamer Hoboken—Additional from Gen. Burnside—Gunboats in Roanoke River, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 25.
THE BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived here this afternoon, having left Roanoke Island the day before yesterday.

She brings mails and passengers, but no news.

By the steamer *Spaulding*, we learn of the failure of the attempt to lay the telegraphic cable across the bay.

On the day that the *Hoboken* sailed, sixteen miles of the cable were laid in the most successful manner, when operations stopped for the night.

On yesterday the *Hoboken* was occupied in taking soundings, when the severe gale of wind which sprung up on that day struck her, about noon. Her steam-pipe broke soon afterward, and she became unmanageable, drifting upon Cape Henry, where she went ashore and broke in two last night.

All hands remained on the wreck until 11 o'clock this forenoon, when the *Spaulding* took them off.

It is stated that the *Hoboken* passed within sight of the blockading steamer *Cambridge*, but that the latter took no notice of her.

A couple of other vessels also passed the *Hoboken*, without rendering her any assistance.

The *Hoboken* is a total loss. All hands were saved.

The remainder of the cable, about fifteen miles, was destroyed before it was abandoned. About an equal quantity is laid in the bay, and the end is buoyed up.

Mr. HEISS, who was superintending the laying of the cable, goes to Washington to-night.

The gunboat *R. B. Forbes* was seen by the *Spaulding* ashore near Nag's Head this morning. White flags were displayed on all the houses in the vicinity.

The *Eastern State* sailed for Hatteras this morning.

A flag of truce took about thirty prisoners to Craney Island to-day.

Major J. T. SAWYER arrived at Norfolk yesterday, having left Elizabeth City on Sunday at 12 M. He represents everything quiet in that locality. He says that the entire Federal fleet left the waters of the Pasquatank on Saturday morning, but that two of them returned again in the evening. He also states that but few of the inhabitants remain in the place.

The Wilmington *Journal*, of yesterday, says that five or six Federal gunboats have entered the Roanoke River.

There was a very severe blow here from the west and northwest, yesterday afternoon and last night.

The *Cumberland*, at Newport's News, dragged her anchors, and several schooners got adrift.

Some damage was done in the Roads by collisions.

The fire of yesterday continued during the evening, and a guard was kept up all night to prevent its spreading.

Great credit is due to Col. BENDIX and the members of the Tenth New York Regiment, who all worked most manfully, and by their efforts prevented a most disastrous conflagration, which was threatened by the high wind.

The steamer *Express* is reported lost on the eastern shore.

FOR PORT ROYAL.

The U. S. transport *Matanzas* sailed yesterday for Port Royal and Ship Island. She has a full cargo of subsistence stores and ammunition, also 120 recruits for the Seventy-ninth New-York State Volunteers.

The First Fire Zouaves.

The Eleventh New-York Volunteers was one of the first regiments which left for the seat of war. It has done good service in the field, and is now stationed at Newports News, Va., and is a favorite regiment with Gen. WOOL. The commanding officer, Col. LOESER, is a West Point graduate of high standing, and has established the character of the regiment for discipline and good conduct. Capt. JOSHUA E. MACFARLAND has been detailed with a recruiting party to fill up the numbers of the Zouaves, and is now in this City. With the view to promote this object, a meeting of the old members of the Regiment and of the citizens generally, will be held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, near Forsyth-street, on this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The friends of the regiment and the Fire Department generally, are invited to attend.

The following named gentlemen will be present and address the meeting:

JOHN DECKER, Chairman,

A. F. Ockershausen, Prosper M. Wetmore, A. J. Delatour, George F. Nesbitt, John Cregier, Zophar Mills, Wm. H. Fury, Owen W. Brennan, Jas. Kelly.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE

Nashville Positively Evacuated by the Rebels.

One of Our Gunboats Towed Up for the Protection of the Union Men.

Gov. Harris With the Rebels at Murfreesboro

Martial Law Declared in West Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

A Fort Donelson dispatch to the *Democrat* of yesterday, says a boat just from Clarksville reports the evacuation of Nashville. The Union citizens of that place sent a boat to Clarksville, which towed one of our gunboats for their protection. The rebels, with GOV. HARRIS, retreated to Murfreesboro. HARRIS burned all the State documents before leaving.

The reports of the pacification of Tennessee are denied. The last Murfreesboro papers contains a savage speech from Gov. HARRIS.

Gen. GRANT has declared martial law over West Tennessee, with the understanding that when a sufficient number of citizens of the State return to their allegiance, and show a desire to maintain law and order over the territory, all military restrictions shall be withdrawn. Postal facilities are extended to Clarksville, and the mail bags will follow the flag.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

The Mortar Fleet Finished—Rebel Reports from Columbus and Memphis.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The following is a special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*:

The Mortar fleet is finished.

Nothing has transpired in reference to Columbus.

Reports from rebel sources represent that a stand will be made at Columbus, Randolph and Memphis. Forces are concentrating at the latter place, and the streets of Memphis are barricaded with cotton bales.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Growing Strength of the Union Army—The Rebels Again Advancing Towards Fort Craig.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The Sante Fé mail, with dates to the 10th inst., has arrived.

SIBLEY'S proclamation did not have the desired effect. Instead of rallying men to his standard, it has strengthened the Union army by at least two regiments, and placed nearly all the citizens under arms.

Great enthusiasm prevailed in the Counties of Bernadillo, Benecia, Socarro, and in the upper counties the militia has turned out in large numbers.

Advices from Fort Craig are to the 7th inst. The Texans under SIBLEY, were at Fort Thomas, 50 miles from Fort Craig, advancing on the latter place. Their supplies were scarce, their transportation poor, and their only alternative was to fight or starve to death.

Our folks are anxious for a battle. They have every advantage and are confident of success, providing there be no treachery.

A grand Pontifical mass was held in all the churches of the Territory on the 10th, to pray for the souls of Catholics killed in battle.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

A Successful Skirmish at Independence.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

A skirmish occurred at Independence on the 18th, between a detachment of Ohio Cavalry and a band of rebels headed by QUANTREL PARKER. The latter were routed, with a loss of three killed, several wounded and several taken prisoners. A quantity of arms were also captured. The National loss was one killed and three wounded.

THE SKIRMISH AT SUGAR CREEK, ARKANSAS.

The following dispatches to the St. Louis *Democrat* give the fullest particulars yet received of the skirmish at Sugar Creek:

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Feb. 20.

A messenger left our army at 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday, and arrived here at 4 P. M. to-day. The army rested at Sugar Creek, eight miles beyond the Arkansas line.

Since the skirmish on Monday 14 of the enemy were ascertained to be killed, and three wounded.

Our troops were bivouacking about eight miles from Cross Hollow, where PRICE had taken up his quarters.

Cross Hollow is a deep ravine, through which runs the Fayetteville road, and is crossed by two other ravines, forming a level area in the valley between the salient point of six promontories.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, Feb. 20.

From the escort which accompanied the messenger from Gen. CURTIS to this place, I have gathered some additional particulars of the skirmish at Sugar Creek on Monday.

The enemy were concealed in the woods which line both sides of the road. The country is broken hilly woodland. The First Missouri Cavalry, while charging up the hill, were fired upon by the ambushed foe, concealed behind the trees.

After receiving a murderous fire, in which thirteen of our men fell and five were wounded, the cavalry fell back and formed in line.

Major BOWEN came up, and shelled the woods with his mountain howitzers.

The enemy replied with their artillery. The latter ceased firing, and our advance fell back to their camp.

Major BOWEN was wounded in the wrist. Capt. SWITZER, of WRIGHT'S Battalion, Fourth Cavalry, and Major T. C. MCKINNEY, Assistant Adjutant-General, are also reported among the wounded. We captured many prisoners.

GEN. RUNYON.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Gov. OLDEN to-day sent into the Senate the name of Gen. THEODORE RUNYON, late Brigadier-General of the First New-Jersey contingent, for the post of Brevet Major-General of the Militia of New-Jersey. The nomination was confirmed.

Great Flood, and Large Loss of Life in Syria.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The following letter has been received at the office of the American Board of Foreign Missions in this city:

BEYROUT, Jan. 15, 1862.

There has been a flood of rain at Mecca. 300 lives were lost, and one-third of the city destroyed. The great sacred Mosque Haram Esh Sheriff was flooded, the Holy Black Stone submerged, and the great library almost destroyed.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 24.

The weather has been rainy the past three days, causing a partial overflow of Sacramento City again, there having been no opportunity to prepare the levees for its protection since the inundations of December and January. The damage is insignificant, save by interruption of business.

Arrived 24th, ship *Sky-Lark*, Boston.

THE FORT DONELSON CAPTIVES.

An Hour Among the Secesh, and What We Saw and Heard There.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

The great sensation of the week with us has been the arrival of several thousand rebel prisoners—a part of the fruits of the victory at Fort Donelson. There has been much curiosity among our citizens to see these specimens of Southern chivalry, and as most of them were obliged to march some three miles from the dépôts to the camp, this feeling has been pretty extensively gratified. Camp Douglas—where the prisoners are confined—is located on the United States Fair Grounds at Cottage Grove, about half a mile south of the City limits. It occupies several hundred acres, around which is a high board fence. The buildings are of wood, mostly one story high, in long ranges. Some are of two stories. The accommodations, as barracks, are probably as good as any in the country, and, as Uncle Sam provides liberal rations, our "Southern brethren" will undoubtedly fare much better than they did while in the Confederate army. One reason for bringing them here was that they could be subsisted much cheaper than at any other point.

Those already arrived are principally Tennesseeans, Texans, Mississippians, and a few from Virginia. As to their appearance, nothing but the graphic pencil of "our own special artist" from *Harper's Weekly*, could do them justice. Their costumes are in every variety of style, fashion, and material. They represent to the life the "poor white trash" of the South, as we have seen it described. The backwoodsmen, with their jeans and butternut-colored stuffs, predominate. All their head-gear would come under the appellation of a "shocking bad hat." Add to this that they were worn and dirty, and you can form some idea of the *tout ensemble* of this portion of the rebel army. Overcoats were scarce, and in their places were blankets of every description, worn as shawls, and of these, those made of carpeting appeared to predominate. The men appeared pinched and hungry, as if they had been upon short commons for months. From the hardships they have recently endured, the general appearance of the men was wretched, and called forth an involuntary feeling of pity in the hearts of all who saw them. They had all the outlines of poor, ignorant and deluded men, who have been seduced into the rebellion by their demagogue leaders.

In conversing with them in the camp, this idea is more than confirmed. The Tennesseeans, especially, are heartily sick of the part they have acted, and do not hesitate to declare that they were forced or deluded into taking up arms. The most false and abominable representations were made to them, and being mainly unable to read, they were not able to detect the baseness of the men who led off in the rebellion. I give below a few specimens of their talk. The Mississippians are dogged, and "their voice is still for war." The Texans, most of them, give up all as lost.

I came to a middle-aged man, who was evidently a small farmer or backwoodsman, and accosted him:

"Well, my good fellow, how do you like your Northern trip?"

"Wall, I kinder like the looks of the country round here. I'm seven hundred miles from my kin, but if they were here I would never go back."

"I suppose you were told dreadful stories about us Yankees, and almost expected to be skinned alive?"

"That we war; and when LINCOLN's soldiers hobbed-a-nob with us on entering Fort Donelson, instead of running us through, we were astonished—that we war."

"When you get back to your homes, you must speak a good word for us among your neighbors."

"I will that, see'n I've been treated perfectly gentlemanly."

To another—a Virginian—I remarked, "How about FLOYD?"

"He is good to take care of himself. I followed him 180 miles on a retreat in Western Virginia. He ain't much thought on down our way. If he escapes the LINCOLN's, I shouldn't wonder if he fared hard from some of our fellows."

I asked another if he was not ashamed to fight against the Union, and the Government which has done so much for them.

He replied, "I never fought agin the Union, and I never will."

"What were you doing at Fort Donelson?"

"I hugged the ground closer nor ever I did before in my life."

"Yes," peeped up a little shrill voice by his side, "and you ran three miles to get out of the way. You ran till you got tired, and then sat down and rested, and ran again."

"Were you forced into the army?"

"Wall, no, not exactly forced; I knew I would be, so I j'ined. I thought I'd feel better to go myself!"

"What do you expect to gain by the rebellion?"

"We find our leaders have lied to us. Our big men wanted to get rich and get into office, and so they have got us into this mess by their lies. We have nothing agin the old flag. All we want is our constitutional rights, according to the instrument under which our forefathers lived. They told us that the election of LINCOLN would deprive us of these, and we believed them. But we now know that they were lies."

I came across a contraband, with a huge broad-brimmed hat, a flaring, yellow neck-tie, and nondescript clothes.

"Well, old fellow, how do you like it up here?"

"Oh, fuss rate, massa—fuss rate, now—yah—yah—yah."

"Then, you did not like it as well at the fort?"

"I was scart mos to def with the whizzing of the shells, and the smashing of the big balls, and I got close down behind the logs—yah—yah—yah."

Another said that they had been made to believe that the Northern army was composed of negroes and Germans, and they were perfectly amazed when they come to see the National soldiers and find them whites and mostly Americans. By the way there is quite a sprinkling of contrabands among the prisoners—$20,000 worth, I should judge.

Some ladies came into the hospital while we were there. One of them—Mrs. Judge FULLER—remarked to them:

"You have been wrong to rebel and to attempt to overthrow the best Government in the world; but you are sick, and we cannot see you suffer."

At this one man broke down into a regular and hearty cry, "I never expected this," he said; "we have been told that we should be harshly treated. I never expected any one would care for me again; but I have found nothing but kindness. God bless you."

Another said that they might as well give it up. It was of no use to fight any more. If the leaders were wise, they would make the best terms they could, before they were compelled to submit unconditionally.

An officer remarked that the Federal troops did some splendid fighting. For a long time, after the desperate attack upon McCLERNAND's Brigade, they could not move them an inch, although they had them at great disadvantage. But at length they began to retire slowly, and they drove them a mile and a quarter, when they in turn were driven back to their intrenchments.

A Mississippian—hearing a Tennessean talk of giving up the contest—said very energetically, "Give it up, never. If I could get out of here to-morrow, I should go into the fight again. JEFF. DAVIS will never give up this contest so long as he has old Mississippi to back him."

I have no doubt that eight, out of every ten of the prisoners, would give us no more trouble, if liberated. Many of them are indignant at the manner in which they have been deluded and imposed upon, and would enter the Union army and do good service, if permitted. But, as there are plenty of good men and true, who are above suspicion, the experiment will not probably be tried. There is a general disposition on the part of our citizens to make them as comfortable as possible—looking upon the poor ignorant souls as so many victims of the wiles and intrigues of the Confederate leaders, who are really repentant of the folly and wrong of which they have been guilty. There are many in the hospital. Pneumonia is quite prevalent, and many deaths may be expected. They were exposed, after the capture, to cold rough weather, without tents or fires. The steamboats were so crowded that they had to remain on the outer decks unprotected during a severe cold rain storm, which wet them through and through. In this condition they were put upon the cars, to make a three hundred and fifty mile journey to this city. The result is much sickness, of an aggravated type.

THE FIGHT AT FORT DONELSON.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Adjutant of the Eleventh Indiana Regiment furnishes the following list of the killed and wounded in the battle at Fort Donelson:

KILLED.

Company A—Capt. George Butler.—Private Joseph H. Reeder, of Liberty, Union County, Indiana.

Company F—Capt. E. T. Wallace.—Corporal John E. Holland, of Indianapolis; Private Andrew Head, of Westfield, Hamilton County, Indiana.

Company H—Capt. Joseph H. Livsey.—Private John W. Parks, of Valparaiso, Porter County, Indiana.

WOUNDED.

Company A—Capt. Butler.—Private Josiah B. McClain, dangerously, by grapeshot in the abdomen; Corporal Charles F. Hall, painfully, musket ball in calf of the leg: Private Henry C. Duley, slightly, in the head; Private Benjamin W. Roberts, slightly, in the head; Private Charles Burman, Jr., slightly, in the body.

Company B, Lieut. John Megrew, Commanding.—Corporal Elisha Eudaly, slightly in the arm; Private Delany R. Shipley, slightly, in the arm; Private Washington Hunter, slightly, in the foot.

Company C—Capt. Jesse E. Hammill—Capt. Jesse E. Hammill, slightly, spent ball in the left breast; Second Lieut. Henry McMullen, slightly, musket ball grazing the knee; Sergeant Isaac Temple, slightly, two pieces of shell in the body; Private Frank Brown, flesh wound, calf of the leg; Private Bailey Johnson, slightly, shot in the hand; Private Orlando Bridwell, slightly, one finger shot off; Private Jefferson Jewell, slightly, spent ball in the breast.

Company D—Lieut. John A. Bryan, Com.—Private Francis M. Young, slightly, grapeshot grazing side of his head; private Ephraim Kester, slightly, musket-ball grazing top of his head.

Company E—Capt. N. R. Ruckle.—Private John Delong, slightly, shrapnell in the foot; private George W. Eyestone, slightly, rifle ball on the hand; private Oscar F. Whitney, slightly, struck with shrapnell on leg and arm.

Company F—Lieut. John L. Hanna, Com.—Corporal George W. Lowley, severely, but able to be about; private Iredell B. Allgood, flesh-wound in the arm; private David C. Baker, slightly, finger shot off.

Company G.—Lieut. Milton Clark, Commanding.—Corporal James Martin, slightly in the hand and neck; private Simeon Leslie, slightly, finger shot off; private John C. Adkins, slightly, in the head; private Jordan E. Rish, slightly, in the leg.

Company H—Capt. J. H. Livsey.—Private Henry Coleman, slightly, struck by a spent ball.

Company I—Lieut. Purcell, Commanding.—Private John Patrick, slightly. Total, 4 killed and 29 wounded. One of the latter, McClain, of Company A, will probably not recover.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing of the Twentieth Regiment Illinois Infantry:

Lieut. Col. WM. ERWIN, killed by a 6-pound round shot; Drum-Major WM. D. RUDGER, slightly wounded.

Company A—First Lieut. Wm. Archdeacon, seriously wounded; Color-Carrier Ernest Lahman, seriously wounded; Corporal Hillis F. Lewis, killed; Privates Jacob Rinestick, severely wounded; Hiram Poe, mortally wounded; James McKee, slightly; David Kelly, slightly; John McLaughlin, slightly; Zebediah Green, slightly.

Company B—Second Lieut. H. King, slightly wounded; Color Corporal John West, killed; Privates Wilson W. Wright, mortally wounded; Eugene R. Currier, severely; Henry Sampson, severely; James Corson, slightly; Francis M. Rooke, slightly; Geo. Bentley, slightly; George Lee, slightly; Joseph Griffin, slightly; George F. Smith, slightly; Henry Gerrich, slightly; Joshua Dykeman, slightly.

Company C—Corporal Geo. Halford, killed; Corporal Nathan R. Newton, severely wounded; Corporal Henry C. Mauher, slightly wounded; privates Alfred J. Leavitt, mortally; D. Lewis, E. Yates, slightly; Hans Larsen, slightly; John A. Burtes, seriously; David L. Charlton, severely; Wm. H. Draning, severely; Thos. L. Erwins, severely; Thomas Elliott, severely; Thos. Gorman, severely; George Vandevere, severely; Michael F. Ball, slightly; Wm. H. Flesher, slightly; Jos. M. Howell, slightly; Chas. Jennison, slightly; Benj. F. Knoll, slightly; Wm. M. Morris, slightly; Albert H. Bowman, slightly; John Stevenson, slightly.

Company D—Privates Jacob Highman and Henry Beddes, killed; Wm. Eagan, mortally wounded; Frederick Lantz, mortally wounded; Jas. M. Fortria, dangerously; Lawrence Bousch, seriously; Christian Foster, seriously; Jas. McFadden, seriously; John Hubbard, seriously; John Clarke, seriously.

Company E—Sergeant Ephraim D. Carruther, killed; privates Jas. A. Slatton, seriously wounded; Jas. H. Hutchinson, seriously; John A. Keene, slightly; Stephen D. Robb, slightly.

Company F—Sergeant James F. Branch, seriously wounded; Sergeant James C. Porter, seriously; Corporal John A. Bowman, seriously, and missing; Corporal John C. Quackenbush, slightly wounded; Corporal Oscar Gamble, slightly; Drummer Wm. Const, slightly; privates James A. Barrett, Thomas Mahan, and Jacob Dolker, killed; John Ryan, mortally wounded; James E. Shiffer, dangerously; John Hiller, Wm. Umah, Lewis Otte, A. W. Barrows, John Wanther, David Spade, seriously; Wm. Leosins, John W. Coombs and George Teur, slightly; Wm. H. Dunton, wounded and missing.

Company G—Color Sergeant Geo. P. Newton, dangerously wounded; Corporal Michael D. Luce, killed; privates Augustus Shultz, killed; Josepirus D. Lolbridge, Peter Castilletti, Ed. B. Tupper, Oscar Cooley and Peter Fenner, missing.

Company H—Sergeant Samuel Forbes, seriously wounded; Sergeant John McEwen, slightly; Corporal John Cunningham, seriously; Corporal Norris Ashley, slightly; privates Delbitt O. Higgins and Francis S. Eaton, killed; Robert Darrah, seriously wounded; Allen Gilmer, seriously; Joseph Gestold, seriously; John O. Keep, seriously; Reuben F. Keen, seriously; John M. Koewen, seriously; Micajah Peyton, seriously; John C. Roberts, seriously; Wm. Nixon, slightly; John Robinson, slightly.

Company I—Capt. Geo. A. Kennard, seriously; Sergeant Henry D. Lovelace, slightly; Corporal Augustus Reynolds, seriously; Benj. F. Stickley, severely; Philo P. Venname, slightly; Harrison Scott, slightly; privates John Machanery, Fred. C. Rockwell and Barthelic, killed; John McLaughlin, mortally wounded; Wm. Bratton, seriously; John Chalfants, seriously; Geo. W. Garrison, seriously; Jos. Leeds, seriously; Alonzo Rose, seriously; Jas. Thompson, seriously; John Newman, seriously; Comfort Brayton, slightly; Pat. H. Dwyer, slightly; Harris C. Dickinson, slightly; Chas. Lienteer, slightly; John W. Loroe, slightly; Geo. Platch, slightly.

Company K—Corporal Bendett Spencer, seriously; Corporal James A. Lord, slightly; privates A. J. Wilson, killed; Francis Crowell, slightly wounded.

The casualties among the officers of the Eleventh are as follows:

Killed—Capt. Fred. W. Shaw, Co. B, shot through the heart. His body was pierced with four balls, any one of which was mortal. He was discovered on the field, stripped of his clothing, and his pockets rifled of all valuables. Lieut. W. J. Boyce, Co. G, was shot in the forehead and instantly killed.

The missing are First Lieut. Kinyon, Co. K, and First Lieut. Vore, Co. E.

The wounded are Second Lieut. Churchill, Co. A, shot in both hips; First Lieut. Wilcox, Co. B, shot through the cheeks; Second Lieut. Samuel B. Dean, shot in the forehead, not dangerously; Capt. Andrews, Co. D, wounded in the thigh by a spent cannon ball, (this company supported Taylor's Battery;) First Lieut. Duncan, Co. H, shot through the cheek and in both legs; and Second Lieut. Blackstone, Co. I, slightly wounded in the back from the cross-pin.

THE PRISONERS AT CHICAGO.

From the Chicago Times, Feb. 24.

Early Saturday morning two trains arrived over the Illinois Central Railroad, bringing nearly two thousand more of the Fort Donelson prisoners. The trains ran through to the Central dépôt, where the prisoners were got off. They were met by Capt. NELSON with a posse of police, and were detained at the dépôt until daybreak, when they were formed in double file, and, escorted by the police and a small detachment of the Fifty-first Regiment, detailed at Cairo to guard them on their route hither, were marched up Michigan-avenue to Camp Douglas. Though the hour was early, the people living along the avenue threw open their windows and gazed at the motley, ragged, and unkempt prisoners of war. At Camp Douglas they were lodged in the barracks formerly occupied by Col. BELL's Cavalry and the Mechanic Fusileer Regiment. They tumbled heartily into their quarters, and appeared to relish hugely the comforts of a warm fire.

HOW MANY AND WHERE RECRUITED.

The detachment thus arrived, consisted of several companies each of the Third Mississippi, and Tenth, Twentieth, and Forty-eighth Tennessee regiments, with members of Capt. FARSON's Virginia and Capt. GAXES's Kentucky batteries, the whole numbering between eighteen hundred and two thousand men. The prisoners presented the same general appearance as those that first arrived. The remarks that were applied to the latter might equally form a description of those who reached here on Saturday morning. Their clothes were just no uniform at all, but loosely and illy constructed garments of homespun jeans, with here and there a few threadbare woolen coats, evidently made long before the war broke out. A few had blankets, of coarsest material, but the majority were illy protected against the chilly winds that we experience here in Chicago.

THE THIRD MISSISSIPPI.

The Third Mississippi Regiment, recruited mostly in Tippah County, Mississippi, is accompanied by most of its officers. Companies F and K of this regiment have not yet arrived, though the remainder of the regiment are present in force. This regiment is in many respects superior to any other yet arrived. It seems to have been formed from the aristocracy, and among its members our reporter, on Saturday, discovered several who have occupied responsible positions in the public offices of Mississippi. The regiment was stationed several months at Hopkinsville, Ky., and had been in garrison at Fort Donelson but a week previous to the surrender.

THE IRISH BRIGADE OF TENNESSEE.

The Tenth Tennessee, Col. HEIMAN commanding, is the Irish Brigade of Tennessee, and is composed almost wholly of Irish-Americans. It has been in service nine months, during which time it has been stationed either at Fort Henry or Fort Donelson. The members of this regiment are most unqualifiedly in favor of the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of the Union. This regiment is represented by six hundred and ninety-seven prisoners, all privates, the commissioned officers having been detained at St. Louis.

During the day a number of our own Irish Brigade gathered around the quarters of the Tennessee Irish-Americans, and jokes were interchanged with each other as though there were no such word as enemy. A few of the latter wanted to enlist with Col. MULLIGAN, and begged to be allowed that privilege.

OTHER TENNESSEEANS.

The Twentieth and Forty-eighth Tennessee Regiments are represented only by small detachments. The latter regiment has been in the field but a short time, having been recruited for the especial purpose of garrisoning Forts Henry and Donelson. The officers of both these regiments were left at St. Louis by order of Major-Gen. HALLECK. The remainder of the privates are expected to-day or to-morrow.

KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA BATTERIES.

Of Capt. GREEN's Battery, there are forty privates. This battery was recruited mostly in Christian County, Ky., and has been in service since the 1st of last October.

Capt. FRENCH's Battery was recruited in Mercer County, Virginia, and has attained considerable fame in the South. Its Captain, P. B. FRENCH, escaped with FLOYD, leaving his men at the guns within the intrenchments.

OTHER PRISONERS.

In addition to the above there are a few stragglers belonging to regiments of North and South Carolina, Florida and Alabama. Those representing Alabama belong to the Fourth Alabama Regiment, under command of Col. COOMBS, only a battalion of the same having been present at the battle of Fort Donelson. There were also included in the list of stragglers four members of Col. LEE's Arkansas Regiment, formerly stationed at Memphis.

The aggregate number of prisoners now at Camp Douglas will not fall far short of 4,500. Included in this number are representatives of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee. The majority of the prisoners, however, belong to regiments from the latter two States.

UNANIMITY OF SENTIMENT.

The majority of the prisoners entertain the same opinion concerning the futility of prolonging any longer the rebellion. They look upon their cause as lost, and while the majority are evidently willing to fight for the Confederacy until death, there are many who openly, candidly acknowledge that the Southern people were in the wrong in bringing about a dissolution of the Union. They say they have been badly humbugged about the character and *animus* of the Northern people, and that the popular notion that the great majority of the latter were seeking to invade their rights has been fostered by their leaders and commanders. They thought us to be unprincipled in our professions, and they expected to be maltreated and abused. More than all, they feared that they would be jeered at by our citizens. They now confess that they are treated kindly, are quartered in comfortable barracks, are furnished all they want to eat, and are enjoying a pleasant captivity. They are nearly all communicative, and will readily and willingly converse with the visitor. Yet there are a few who act sullenly, and will look with incredulity on all the protestations of kind feeling, as though the old fire of hatred had not yet died away. On entering their barracks, the visitor is heartily welcomed by the prisoners, and, if he offer his hand, he will invariably notice the unmistakable signs of penitence—the quiver of the lips, and the dropping of a tear. This is not overdrawn. Go and see for yourselves, and, if you do not come away with kindlier, more favorable opinions of these rebel Southrons, there cannot be much similarity in human nature.

AN ESCAPADE.

It is believed that a number of the prisoners made their escape on Friday night over the southern boundary of the camp, a portion of which is unfenced. Sentries had been stationed at the proper distance apart along this line, but the darkness of the night permitted the prisoners to make their exit unobserved. Yesterday morning thirty of the city police, under Capts. NELSON and TUTTLE, went to the camp, and served on guard duty along the dangerous portion of the camp. It is not improbable that others will also escape before a sufficient garrison force shall have arrived.

THE GUNBOATS.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Cairo under date of Feb. 20:

"I have just held a conversation with the injured pilot of the gunboat *St. Louis*, and in the identical pilot-house into which came the cruel, crashing shell that killed the other pilot and struck down the Commodore, broke the wheelhouse, and so disabled the flag-boat as to leave it a floating wreck, at the will of the stream and turn the fortunes of the fleet. A person of ever so impassible an imagination must be heart-sick as he stands where I did and views the scene which is brought to his view. The hole is still there which the death-dealing shell made, as directed by the artillerist of Fort Donelson. It struck the pilot-house at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees, and cut down the flagstaff. This will give the reader some some idea of the fort's elevation, and the consequent disadvantage under which the gunboats labored. It was the first ball that entered the pilot-house which killed the pilot and bruised and wounded the Commodore. It penetrated the wood, thirteen inches in thickness, and the iron, an inch and a quarter thick, and while in this position burst, scattering in every direction, and filling the pilot-house with broken fragments of iron and missiles of destruction. The second ball struck the outer casement of the window of the pilot-house, and glancing inward, passed over the Commodore's head, through the rear, and in its passage struck a suspended life-boat and threw it between the smoke stacks across the tiller ropes, thus rendering the *St. Louis* unmanageable by the relieving tackle, which the pilot relied upon to steer the boat when ball No. 1 disabled the wheel. The second ball would have instantly killed the Commodore, had it not, in its passage, come in contact with a heavy overcoat hanging in front of the window, and carried it along with it, thus breaking the force of its passage, and covering its ragged, jagged nakedness. The Commodore was but slightly injured. He is now walking with a crutch, but will be all right in a day or two. When the boat became unmanageable, and was compelled to order a retreat, he wept like a child, and the faces of his valiant tars were bedimed with falling tears. This boat received sixty-three shells, and every one of them did some execution with boats and men. Four of the eighteen pilots of the fleet were killed. These facts bear indisputable testimony to the accurate aim and skill of the rebel artillerists. The falling of the shells fired by the gunboats in the works in the rear of the fort where FLOYD's command was posted, led that officer to imagine that our fleet was above the fort, and he thought that then, if ever, was the golden moment for him to STEAL himself away. FLOYD left.

It is thought that only one person was killed in the fort during the bombardment, and that was DICKINSON, the engineer who planned and superintended the construction of the fort. This is what the rebel officers say. The gunners were protected by bomb-proof casemates, and consequently were uninjured. The great damage done by the fleet was in the shelling of the woods beyond the fort. Our shells went over the fort, and struck a lawyer in the town of Dover, a mile and a half distant, and deprived that ornamental rebel citizen of that useful member of his body—his head.

A Mr. LEWIS, the proprietor of the Cumberland Rolling Mills, burnt by a detachment from our fleet, is now on board of the *St. Louis*, a prisoner, charged with aiding the enemy in the construction of arms and cannon for the use of the rebel gunboats. He confesses to giving "aid and comfort" to the rebels, but says he did so under a mistaken view of the ends and aims of the Union army. His information was obtained wholly from Southern speakers, and Southern newspapers. He says that the South cannot withstand our forces, and it is no use for them to try.

Rebels vs. The United States.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in to-day's paper, in regard to Congress and the rebel flags, suggests to me that it would be a very good plan for our public Press to stop talking of "Federal" and "Confederate" as classes; it creates confusion among the commoners, and they have to stop to think which is which. It also gives a partial acknowledgement of the so-called rebel Government. We should not call those in arms against the Government the South, or anything like it. Let all the Press speak of the United States as the United States, and of the rebels as the rebels, and it will have a good effect upon many persons. If you notice, the rebel Press never speak of the United States as the United States, but insist that it is no more. Why should we second them in their efforts, and drop our old name? Yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Grand and Glorious Import of the Capture of Fort Donelson—The Ladies' Charities to the Soldiers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

Intelligence of the capture of Fort Donelson, JOHNSTON and BUCKNER, 15,000 men, 65 big guns and 20,000 stand of arms, reached us yesterday evening. The grand, good news was received here with the profoundest feelings of joy. Tears of gladness burst from many an eye. It was not wholly unexpected; many, having looked for it as a foregone conclusion, received it as a matter of course. Having from the start regarded the triumph of the Union cause as inevitable, they are not as enthusiastic over this event as they would otherwise be. We rejoice, not over the awful destruction of human and kindred life on either side, but over the triumph of the Union flag and its speedy reëstablishment upon every foot of United States soil.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, infamous traitor as he is, is withal quite a prophet. Last Spring, after the fall of Sumter, though he proclaimed he had advised the South's seizure of Sumter and every other Southern fort, he freely remarked in conversation that "the South will be whipped like hell; will get the d—dest thrashing that any people ever got." The armed secessionists, however brave, are certainly fulfilling his prophecy. They find that one secesh can't whip twenty, or even five Yankees. Though they can fight as well as we, the cause and the odds are against them, and they must all surrender or die. Assured of protection, tens of thousands may voluntarily lay down their arms within thirty days. The Southern people, who have not fought, and will not fight against the Union, will see this prophecy's fulfillment, apprehend and appreciate the cause and the justice of it, and rise up and hail the mighty Stars and Stripes, and vow renewed devotion and eternal allegiance to its protecting folds. Assure the Southern people, the majority, that they are *safe* under the "LINCOLN Government" as they were under the WASHINGTON, the JACKSON, or the FILLMORE Government, and our military and naval victories may be crowned by their voluntary return to their national allegiance, and by the revival and restoration, to a considerable degree, of the Nation's harmony and prosperity before the 4th of July next.

The Louisville Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission acknowledge large contributions from the ladies of all the New-England States, of New-York City and State, of Ohio and Indiana, of Louisville, and of the counties of Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby and Woodford. The loyal ladies of Versailles report for the soldiers 233 articles bedding, 389 articles clothing, 43 cans fruit, 43 bottles wine, and countless sundries. The ladies of Lexington supply three military hospitals there, and send supplies to hospitals in other places. London, Crab Orchard, Lebanon, Somerset, Bardstown, and many other interior towns, have the gratitude of many a poor soldier's heart. PONTIAC.

P. S.—Gen. CARTER is at or beyond Cumberland Gap. We will probably be in Knoxville this or next week. East Tennesseeans will take the railroads for us. We may almost say the whole of Tennessee is to-day virtually ours. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad will, by the 22d, be reopened to Bowling Green.

Joy over the Recovery of Bowling-Green—The Rebels' Howls—More Renegades Expelled from the Legislature—Magoffin's Confessed Impotency, Etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

Gen. MITCHELL's occupation of Bowling-Green on the 15th affords us great joy. The batteries hereabouts fired many salutes yesterday morning over our bloodless possession of that important point. Before or after the taking of Donelson, Russellville will be evacuated and recovered. Then Columbus will be the only place in Kentucky remaining in the hands of the invaders. Louisville's trade with Southern and Western Kentucky will immediately begin to revive, and the growing of tobacco, grain and wool in those sections, immediately be recommenced.

It is truly reported that the rebels appear to have but little regard for friend or foe, as their marauding parties scour and ravage the country, without consideration for the sympathies or sentiments of any. It is estimated that in Todd, Christian and Caldwell, impressed slaves have died in their service, or been carried off from their owners, within the last three months, to the value of some $300,000.

Many of Gen. BUELL's soldiers are complaining for want of pay. They and their families are suffering. Paymasters will quickly relieve them. They are, at the worst, infinitely better off than the best conditioned of the enemy, with all their plunder.

The Senate, on the 15th, expelled W. T. ANTHONY, Senator from Allen, Warren and Edmundson, and J. M. JOHNSON, from McCracken, and will expel CISSELL, JENKINS and others. The House will probably expel several more of its recreants.

"Gov." MAGOFFIN's message is demagogical, shallow, ill-advised and ill-tempered. It is destitute even of the show of ability—J. C. BRECKINRIDGE and T. B. MONROE being no longer at his elbow. A motion to print 1,000 copies of it was negatived by the Senate, and only 150 copies ordered. His jeremiad over his impotency is amusing. He doesn't like being puppet Governor. If the Legislature had only given him the means and the power to put down the rebellion and end "this horrible civil war," how much more he would have accomplished than "the Military Board and the Federal army, into whose hands the Legislature have transferred all the resources of the State!" His plea for the relief of the debtor class is grossly one-sided, abusive of the creditor and the capitalist, miserably demagogical and agrarian. Like his slur at the financial measures of Congress, it will pass with our Legislature and people for just what it's worth. He signifies that he may soon make more "allusion to our Federal and foreign relations;" but we hope he will spare us the infliction.

The Press of Louisville loudly complain of mistreatment and neglect by the Associated Press, in the matter of dispatches. PONTIAC.

Hon. James Guthrie's Speech on the Twenty-Second.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

After Dr. J. S. BELL's reading of WASHINGTON's Farewell Address, Mr. GUTHRIE, before thousands of Union soldiery and civilians standing in the rain, made a forcible and fervent speech for the restoration of the Union, imbued with the spirit of that immortal paper of the Father of his Country. He said in substance: This is a glorious Union, and must and shall be preserved. WASHINGTON is the purest, wisest and greatest personage recorded in history. He was the man for the times, for his age and all ages in the history of this country. We all should, to-day, humble ourselves before WASHINGTON and the Jehovah who inspired him in all that he did and said. We have forgotten his lessons and indulged in sectional feelings. But, thank God, the popular and military conservatism of our country will save it. The conservative people and the conservative soldiers of the land will accomplish their work, and restore the Union and the Constitution. I believe our resort to the argument of force, the power of the cannon and the bayonet, to be necessary and indispensable. Those who, instead of appealing for their rights in the Union to the moderation and justice of the people of the Union, appealed to arms to dissolve the Union, must be met, and have been met, by arms to preserve the Union. I believe God has given us power to reason with the cannon and the bayonet, and to bring our erring fellow-citizens back beneath the glorious Stars and Stripes. I believe that our armies are marching to a splendid restoration of the Union, and that the men at the head of our affairs are the right men in the right place. We are, so far as possible under the circumstances, conducting this war on the highest principles of Christianity and humanity. We will, I trust, continue to exercise the largest forbearance and forgiveness compatible with the restoration of the Union. We are a great people, and can afford to be magnanimous and generous. The Southern country is necessary to us. We should not lay it waste. We should waste no private property, and destroy no lives, except of those in arms. We should forgive our enemies if they will repent, ask forgiveness, acknowledge they are in the wrong, and come back. I am opposed to indiscriminate, wholesale, sweeping confiscation, bloodshed and hanging. There are leading rebels who should be punished as an example. I leave the leaders to the justice and discrimination of the powers that be. But I am not for hanging everybody, nor for wasting the substance of everybody. We want the Southern masses for their productions and their trade, and we want them to help us pay the taxes to meet the interest on the enormous debt they have forced upon the country by their struggle to dissever and destroy it. Examples should be made of the leaders, and the stubborn rebel should be treated with the cold severity he deserves. But all who will lay down their arms and agree to do right should have an amnesty. The great mass were led astray; they should be pardoned. To err is human—to forgive, divine. It is glorious to have a giant's strength, but tyrannous to use it like a giant. Let us cherish, support, and strengthen the Union sentiment in the South, and receive back on terms of equality all of the Southern people who will manifest a disposition to be henceforward loyal and true to the Union and the Constitution. Fellow-citizens, it is far easier to restore the Union than to agree on a line of separation. We can never agree to any line of separation. All the people of the entire Mississippi Basin are, by nature, and blood, and interest, united forever. Lay it to your hearts, that the work of restoration is more than half accomplished; that the Union is bound to be restored completely and everlastingly, and that the United States of America is soon to command the respect and fair treatment of all the nations on earth. PONTIAC.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Great Flood—Terrible Destruction of Property—Comparative Losses and Gains.

The California papers received by the *North Star*, are themselves flooded with accounts of the second great deluge in that State, which occurred during the last two weeks of January. The *Alta California* is obliged to issue a supplement to tell all about it. The *Bulletin* has a graphic editorial *résumé* of previous floods, and gives the following sketch of the

THE UNPRECEDENTED INUNDATION OF 1862.

"About New Year's," it says, "there came a few days of pleasant weather. The rains seemed to be stayed. The waters subsided. Sacramento emerged slimy and soaked, but a city still with debts to be provided for and a fair future. The rescued were well cared for, and the elastic spirits of the people rose again. The interior papers began to take back their big stories, and protest that it was not much of a shower after all. It became a question of unending debate whether on the whole the State had not gained more than she had lost by the generous washing she had enjoyed.

But while the discussion ran high there came news of more snow in the mountains, more rain, torrents of it, in the valleys. The State was again under a cloud—a weeping, pouring, drowning and deluging sheet of rain at that, without cessation, kept tumbling for days and weeks together. The Bay of San Francisco lost its blue color, and assumed a muddy hue of rolly coffee well milked. The tides rose and fell as usual, as was clear from the wharf-marks and the beaches; but through the Golden Gate there poured out incessantly into the ocean a turbid ebb tide at the surface, discoloring the ocean itself, and strewing it with drift-wood as far out as the Farallones. Several ships hovered off the entrance for days, unable to stem the current with the light winds that prevailed. All along the coast the weather was heavy, thick, rainy and dangerous. The beaches of the bay were strewn at low water with tules from the marsh lands, and snakes, peculiar to the tules, were washed up abundantly, showing that the slimy foundations of their quagmires were washed up and carried away.

All travel, except upon the rivers by steamer, was suspended. Theoretically, there is a daily overland mail between Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco; practically, said mail has not been over its route in fifty days. The great overland mail, which had seldom missed schedule time when the weather was fair, was said to come with unusual promptness on to the hither side of the Sierras, and thence it either ceased entirely or came drifting in wet and worn—the papers oftener reduced to a pulp than otherwise, the letters beyond all precedent scanty. The telegraph wires may have been up or down—they refused to work. For long stretches the tops of the poles were under water, though standing, and the officers of the telegraph companies went out in boats on a tour of inspection. The reading people, out of the cities, suffered a literary famine. Several of the weekly papers of San Francisco suspended publication, finding that the most enterprising express companies declined to undertake their delivery.

On the 10th of January Sacramento was again under water. It is the capital of the State, but the Legislature, which had taken a week's recess, on reassembling on the 21st, adjourned temporarily to meet in San Francisco. The Governor, a resident of the Capital, followed suit, and probably the other State officers will not be long in arriving at the Bay City for the Winter.

The waters had risen higher and higher, though not steadily, until on the 21st there was fine sailing on the highest parts of the sunken city. Meanwhile San Francisco had thoroughly organized a Relief Association, and invited all that were in distress to come down and share their hospitalities. Platt's Music Hall was opened as a hall of refuge. Every night for about a fortnight, the steamers came down laden with the flying inhabitants of the valleys. All were provided gratuitously with lodging, board and clothing. Many ladies gave their whole time to sewing for the city's guests, and every class and condition vied with every other in its efforts to make the "flooded out" comfortable. The houses of citizens stood with open doors, and the contributions in money reached many thousands of dollars. Boats were sent from San Francisco, and by the Howard Society of Sacramento, scouring the waste of waters to rescue families that were in distress. These boats sailed over continuous ranges of cultivated farms far into the interior. They gathered shivering people from the knolls, from the upper stories of staunch houses that withstood the flood, and from the tops of trees.

THE GREAT VALLEYS BECOME LAKES.

The traveler on board a river boat going up or down the Sacramento, saw not a river, but a lake about him, whose boundaries were the distant mountains on each side. From Stockton across to Sacramento, a distance of about thirty-five miles, was an unobstructed sheet of water. Small steamers cut across overland as they made their trips. Voyagers in Whitehall boats protested that in the disappearanbe of all landmarks they would have been lost but for the compasses they carried. Arrived at Sacramento, the traveler saw the levees themselves under water. Boats raced up and down J-street, the great business thoroughfare and highest part of the city, and at almost every mansion door a boat was moored.

As accounts came in from the country, it was clear that the Capital city was again the key to the situation of the whole great interior valleys.

As the reports from the mountain gorges, the mining regions, and the up-country out of which the rivers flow to swell the San Francisco and the San Joaquin, came straggling over the broken roads to San Francisco, it was seen that the rain was just as great there, though of a different kind. It was scarcely an exaggeration to say—so general has been the devastation—that all the bridges were carried away, all the dams broken, all the costly flumes, the long aqueducts bridged over cañons and tunnelled through cliffs, the pride, wonder and glory of the State, were destroyed. To enumerate the localities where the floods had wrought devastation, would only be to call the catalogue of mining towns throughout the country, to read the roll of settlements on the rivers. Avalanches of snow into the gulches and heavy land slides were reported from the headwaters of the Yuba and Feather. It was thought that hundreds of lives must be lost, especially among the Chinese and others, who either occupied isolated positions, or if living in communities, were away from the lines of travel, and quite secluded from the rest of the world. The rivers had changed their beds in many parts. Sand and gravel to the depth of several feet, had been swept upon the arable land, where the streams emerge from the mountains. Farther down, the bottoms of the foot-hills were covered with a lighter gravel, and still further down the plains were yet under water.

THE SPIRITS OF THE PEOPLE RISE—STRANGE PHENOMENA.

About the 25th of January there was so far a cessation of the storm in San Francisco that the impression prevailed that the flood was ended. Two days later the highest points of Sacramento—J-street for most of its extent—were revealed again. The spirits of the people rose throughout the State as the waters fell at Sacramento, which was regarded as a fair gauge for the great valleys. The suburbs of Stockton had been submerged, but the dripping suburbans rejoiced that it was well with them compared with Sacramentans. Rio Vista, a little settlement of fourteen houses on the Sacramento, came out with two houses standing. The inhabitants made merry because they had not as large a place as Sacramento to be damaged. The districts from which the worst reports had reached us, sent down cheering assurances that with all their griefs they survived, were in spirits and asked us to pass up their condolences and sympathies, and, in some cases, money to Sacramento, if there should be anything left of it. If the weather had held temperate and clear from this time on, no doubt, by to-day there would be ready to go East, a report, encouraging and cheerful. But the storm seemed to have only changed its form. At San Francisco, on Monday morning, the 27th, the Tamilpais Range and the San Mateo hills were white to their feet with snow—a most extraordinary sight. The thermometer, whose lowest-remembered descent in this city was 28 degrees, was, on that day, down to 15½ above zero. The following day was clear and bracing; but, next morning, a new phenomenon! Early risers saw the whole city gray with a thin veil of snow. The night of Wednesday, the 29th, another heavy rain and a squall, which left one sad token in the total wreck of the ship *Flying Dragon*, of Boston, which was driven, as she entered the harbor at the end of her voyage from Sydney, on Bird Rock, and was a total wreck by morning. As we write, (Thursday noon,) there are indications once more that the storm is past. We have no telegraphic dispatches to learn at the latest hour what shape the storm takes in the mountains; but as there was snow in Sacramento on Monday night, and Carson Valley is reported full from a fresh fall, the suspicions are that the end of the flood has not arrived yet.

WHAT IS THE DAMAGE?

And now, to sum up all, the question arises how much real damage has the State suffered? Will the losses compel many people to go into bankruptcy?

The universal answer is no—nothing of the sort. The damages are immense—they may be set down as not much above five millions. But great advantages have accrued also. The people this morning, while the clouds were still lowering, were in doubt whether a year hence the State will not be a gainer by this most memorable Winter. At first the shock is great, the blow is a staggerer to certain interests. With a little time those interests will recover, and meanwhile other interests have gained vastly by the saturation.

The losses to the owners of dams and flumes by which water is conveyed miles to the dry diggings in Summer, are incalculable. The anomalous effect of the flood will be a lack of water for great mining operations, until the dams and flumes are repaired. Hundreds of claims, all well forwarded for early work, have been put back where they were a year ago. On the other hand, the immense debris that the miners have heaped up behind them during the past ten years, has been sluiced off and out of their way. Unless all signs fail, there will be great pickings on the placers. The land-slides must have hurried to light untold gold, that all the artificial hydraulics of many years' use could not have developed.

The agricultural interest has great gains as well as great losses to charge to the flood account. Up where the rivers first escape from the mountains, they have carried down and spread the thick heavy gravel several feet deep upon much of the arable land and ruined it—nothing but years of successive frost, rain and sunshine can make it tillable again. Lower down the gravel is lighter and thinner, and though the fields may be barren this year, they will be the better for the mixture of the sand with the stiff clay another year. In the bottom lands all the crops already sown are lost, and all the "volunteer crops" are gone. This term needs explanation: A field sown once in oats, wheat or barley, in the California valleys, seeds itself so that the next year a good crop is expected of it—the thing is continued sometimes for two, three, four, and even five years. Now, these "volunteer crops" constitute one-half the entire yield of the grain-growing region, and their loss is a great one. But the deposit on these low lands is alluvial—it is the great natural fertilizer of the land. The best—the big crops—are sown late, as late as the middle or close of February. In all human probability the waters will have retired in ample season to put them in, and there is every reason to expect from them a result that will astonish the agricultural world. Fields that have yielded twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre are confidently expected to turn out fifty bushels now.

The lands that furnish vegetables and garden truck for the mining districts are helped, not hurt, by the floods. Though provisions in the inaccessible mountains, in the present broken state of the roads, are doubled in price, they will be cheaper than ever next Fall. Then it must be remembered that towns hitherto only reached by mules are now visited by steamboats, so that the high prices are at once cut down again.

The farmers have lost sadly in fences, which cost them from $100 to $350 a mile. The Legislature will, no doubt, adopt the suggestion of Ex-Gov. DOWNEY, made in his last message, before the flood had quickened interest on the subject, and compel the keepers of stock to herd their cattle; in which case, there will be no longer need of fences for the farms, and that enormous expense is saved.

The cattle-growers have lost thousands of heads of stock. But cattle have been so abundant lately that it scarcely paid to drive them to market, and it was deemed in many parts most profitable to slaughter them for their hides and tallow. The best informed insist that the value of the stock that remains will be so much enhanced, that in the aggregate the cattle-owners are gainers already, and the rich, abundant pasture will reduce the cost of keeping them to a mere trifle.

Great stories have been told of the desolation of the small valleys about the bay, but there is no question that these small valleys have been vastly improved. For years back the artesian wells had been gradually failing, the springs drying up, the line of profitable cultivation up the slopes sinking. Now the springs are filled; the artesian wells cannot fail again for years; hills are ripe for tillage that had lost their fatness. The whole southern portion of the State laughs in its joy of the rains that saturate their parched lands, drown out the pestiferous squirrels and gophers, and insure such products from the orchards and vineyards as have not been dreamed of since '53.

Only two-thirds of the taxable property of the State has paid taxes. Of the taxable property of the State, outside of San Francisco, (which has paid nearly one-fourth of the whole,) it may be true that one-fourth of it is not in a condition to pay its quota of taxes this year, but by next year it will be far better able than ever to meet demands upon it. All that is asked now, is a little time, to get out from under the mud. Experience is a dear schoolmaster. He has taught miners, farmers, merchants, everybody, a wholesome and timely lesson. He may have to wait a few months for his wages; but the very lessons he has taught us will enable us to double our profits in the future, and prepare thoroughly against any repetitions of this Winter's calamity. A new science will be studied forthwith, and most assiduously—the science of protecting such valleys in between such mountains, from overflow by the melting of snows and the warm rains of Winter.

We have spoken only of our own State in this *résumé*, but our columns exhibit the fact that Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada have also experienced a flood. The reports from these distant points, however, are too fragmentary to enable any comprehensive and truthful statement to be made yet, as to their effects, immediate or remote.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Preparations for Changing the Territory into a State—Brigham Young to be the First Governor—Stoppage of the Overland Mails by the Floods, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

Now that the legislators and the Convention delegates have returned to their homes in the various counties of the Territory, the city is sobering down to its ordinary quietness, and it is generally believed that the General Assembly of the Territory of Utah has met for the last time. The general election for legislative and executive officers under the new State Constitution, is to come off March 3, and extra efforts will doubtless be made to secure a full attendance at the polls. As the Mormons usually act as a unit, and all vote one way in such matters, it follows that if the "ticket" were made known, a moderate guesser would be tolerably certain who the officers elect would be. BRIGHAM YOUNG is boldly put forth for Governor. This as a matter of course. HEBER C. KIMBALL is for Lieutenant-Governor, and Dr. BERNHISEL for Representative to Congress. The names of members for the Senate have not yet come to the surface.

After the election, the Governor convenes the Assembly by proclamation. That body will doubtless meet as early after the election as possible, probably early in April, that the Senators and the Judiciary may be elected, and any other business done to further the quiet transition from a territorial to a State government. For, as has been previously remarked, the resolution appears to be unbending to put an end to the territorial form of government, Congress pleased or displeased. Perhaps the time of such an event has been hastened by the unwise conduct of two recent Federal appointees—ex-Superintendent MARTIN and Gov. DAWSON. The remaining Federal officers now in the Territory appear to look upon the movement as judicious, and worthy the friendly action of Congress thereupon. Whether Congress admits the "State of Deseret" into the Union, or not, the disposition to establish and sustain a State *régime*, "asking no odds," is coolly proclaimed, both by word and by letter; so, as far as the people here are concerned, the result is declared to be with Congress alone, as to whether "Deseret" counts another star in the constellation or "goes it on her own hook"—a question which is professedly looked on here with marvelous indifference, as, in case of "cross purposes," the "faithful" confidently talk of "relying upon the arm of Jehovah," and thus comfortably abiding the result, which, of course, must be the signal discomfiture of the "enemies of the Saints," and the utter wasting of all who "come up to fight against Zion." So it will evidently be prudent for Congress to look at the question in all its aspects before acting adversely to the wishes of such a cool, confident and terrible people.

The merchant firm of LIVINGSTON, BELL & Co., I suppose the oldest in the Territory, have closed their store, having sold out to J. B. KIMBALL & Co. Mr. BELL is Postmaster for this City, so there will be a vacancy for another appointment to that office.

This firm were pulled about considerably over the Mormon war of '57-8, though they have had a splendid chance for recovery since. The little cloud like a man's hand, now just above the horizon of this territory, it is supposed, has been observed by the members of this firm, and they have concluded to reef sails in time. This, and the conjecture that paper and produce will soon constitute the principal, if not the only currency in the territory, are "guessed" by shrewd and knowing ones as the reasons for the close of business in Utah by the above firm.

As the people of the States are no doubt already well aware, the overland mail communication with California has so suffered the past few weeks from the floods, that an entire stoppage has occurred.

The rising of the streams has been very general in this territory, though with comparatively little damage, except to roads and bridges. Hoar frost now prevails. The weather is cold and fine. Snow to-day.

The Jordan Irrigation Company, which has been at work for the past five or six years, building a dam close by this city, and making a canal for the conveyance of water from the Jordan across the valley west of that river, have got their project so far accomplished that the water has been taken out of the stream, and several thousand acres of heretofore vacant land (prairie) has been surveyed into lots of about twenty acres each, the favorite amount here, and apportioned to stockholders in the dam. The river is about five

rods wide, and four or five feet deep. So much land being brought into cultivation close to this city must greatly increase the wealth thereof. The Company was incorporated during the past session of the Legislature.

Sugar-loaf blue hats and shining yellow lace have been in considerable display the past few days, an explanation thereof being the fact of several "military" balls passing off in the city.

Although our Winter has been mild, yet to be caught in a snow-storm, or some of the elevated divides which separate our mountain valleys, is no pleasant or safe affair. Two deaths have recently occurred from such exposure. One person, name unknown, was found dead, apparently from cold and fatigue, he having started to go the mountain road from the north part of this valley into Cache Valley. The other was a young man of about 15 years, named NORTON. He, with his father, was crossing from Provo Valley to Weber Valley with an ox team. The oxen gave out in the storm, and were unyoked and abandoned. The men, improvidently, had taken little food with them, and became fatigued as well as hungry, insomuch that the son "gave out." The father carried him till the son became insensible and the father thought him dead, and, accordingly, left him in the snow, while he, the father, made his way to the nearest settlement. Stupidly enough, nobody went to search for the son until the next day, when he was discovered dead, but about three-quarters of a mile from the place where the father left him—he having recovered after being left, and tried again to make his way, though evidently only to succumb entirely to the severity of the elements.

THE NEW YORKAISE.

THE LAST WORDS OF WASHINGTON.

A NATIONAL SONG—BY T. B. HERMAN.

Dedicated to His Honor the Mayor.

I.

Pourquoi ces discordes sanglantes,
Qui font sourire l'étranger,
Vautour aux serres impuissants
Qui guette notre Aigle en danger,
Fils d'une république,
Qui ne périra pas,
Pour conserver cette relique,
Serrons nos rangs, soyons soldats!
Pour conserver cette relique,
Serrons nos rangs, soyons soldats!
Frappé de l'éclat d'une bombe,
Lui, qui conquit la liberté,
WASHINGTON frémit dans sa tombe,
Et nous dit tout ensanglanté:
Enfants, votre noble patrie,
Compte sur vous avec fierté.
Pour défendre au prix de la vie,
L'Union et la Liberté.
Pour défendre au prix de la vie,
L'Union et la Liberté!

II.

Je veux, dit-il, que ma mémoire,
De tout soldat fasse un héros,
Allez, courez à la victoire,
En répétant en choeur ces mots:
Vive la République,
Qui ne périra pas,
Pour conserver cette relique,
Serrons nos rangs, soyons soldats!
Pour conserver cette relique,
Serrons nos rangs, soyons soldats
Au milieu des combats sans nombre,
Et de leurs étranges lueurs,
Le drapeau semble avoir, dans l'ombre,
Au lieu des étoiles, des pleurs!
Enfants votre noble patrie,
Compte sur vous avec fierté!
Pour défendre au prix de la vie,
L'Union et la Liberté!
Pour défendre au prix de la vie,
L'Union et la Liberté!

III.

Oui, nous saurons venger l'injure,
En dignes fils, en vrais guerriers,
Et couvrir de fleurs ta blessure,
Et notre drapeau de lauriers!
Vive la République!
Qui ne périra pas,
Pour conserver cette relique,
Serrons nos rangs, soyons soldats!
Pour conserver cette relique!
Serrons nos rangs, soyons soldats;
A Toi, qui seul fis, en ce monde,
De la Liberté, notre Loi,
Nous jurons, quand le canon gronde,
De vaincre ou de mourir pour toi!
Amis, notre noble patrie,
Compte sur nous avec fierté,
Pour défendre au prix de la vie,
L'Union et la Liberté!
Pour défendre au prix de la
L'Union et la Liberté!

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1911, 1783, 868, 1145, 1982, 4010, 357, 6035, 1977, 1360, 1160, 1162, 1264, 1316, 1322, 1575, 1576, 1765.

The Slave-trade.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The equity and criminal business of this term of the Court was taken up this morning. The District-Attorney, Mr. Smith, moved the arraignment of Capt. Millett, indicted for manslaughter. Mr. Evarts appeared for the prisoner and put in a plea of not guilty. The case was ordered for trial as soon as the case of Riley was concluded.

Mr. Smith then moved the arraignment of Winslow, indicted for being engaged in the Slave-trade. He stated that the prisoner was indicted for a capital offence, and also under what was called the Seven Years' act, and he desired to enter a *nolle prosequi* upon the capital indictment, and put him to plead under the other act.

Mr. McKeon said he appeared for the prisoner, who was indicted last Summer and had been confined ever since, and he thought he had some grounds to complain that he had received no notice of the new indictment.

Mr. Smith said, under the circumstances, the prisoner could not complain of his entering a *nolle prosequi* in the case. Any time that the gentleman wanted to examine the indictment he could have done so. But he would withdraw the motion for a *nolle prosequi*, since the gentleman objected.

The arraignment was put over till Friday.

In the case of Erastus D. Booth, captain of the *Buckeye*, Mr. Smith moved a *nolle prosequi* upon the indictment against him for the capital offence of being engaged in the Slave-trade, which was entered. Capt. Booth was arraigned upon an indictment under the Seven Years' act, and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Benedict and Judge Beebe, his counsel, thereupon applied to have him admitted to bail, which was granted, and the bail was fixed at $3,000.

Some other parties indicted for minor offences were also arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

THE MATES OF THE SLAVER ERIE.

The District-Attorney then stated that, in the case of Warren and Hall, the mates of the slaver *Erie*, he had determined to ask leave to enter a *nolle prosequi* upon the indictment against them for the capital charge, and would accept a plea of guilty to the minor offence of voluntarily serving on board a slaver. The *nolle prosequi* was accordingly entered. Judge Dean, the counsel of the men, after consultation with them, said that Hall would plead guilty to the lesser offence, but he desired further conference with Warren before he should plead.

Hall was then brought up for sentence. The Judge asked the District-Attorney if he had anything to say about Hall's ability to pay a fine if imposed. The District-Attorney said he was satisfied the men had no money to pay a fine.

Judge Dean said that Capt Gordon had applied what money he had when arrested to the payment of the board of these men, as well as his own, as long as the money lasted, because the men had no means; and he would say, as he had heard it had been said that there were parties who were backing up Gordon, that so far from that being the case, he had not received $1 in the matter, and whatever labor had been done or expense incurred, whether in going to Washington or otherwise, had been done voluntarily, without reward or the hope thereof, and he had paid his own expenses. The vessel was owned by parties in Havana, who entirely deserted them, and left them to their own resources.

Judge SHIPMAN said that the Government brought these men here, and they were indicted in October, 1860. Their trial has been delayed until this time for very obvious reasons, but it has not been the fault of these men. They were entitled to their trial at that time. Since then they have been in prison, and in the meantime the principal offender has been brought to trial and punished. Now the Government say they will not try them upon the capital indictment, and have entered a *nolle prosequi* upon it, and the prisoner has withdrawn his plea of not guilty upon the lesser indictment and pleaded guilty, as he had a right to do. I do not feel inclined to inflict upon him any more imprisonment than the term fixed by the statute. The statute does not direct him to be imprisoned at hard labor, and he has been imprisoned ever since his indictment. I think all I am called upon to do is to sentence him to be imprisoned for such a term as shall make out the extreme limit of two years fixed by the statute. As the District-Attorney is satisfied that the man has no means to pay a fine, I don't feel inclined to put one upon him, as it would only prolong his imprisonment without any likelihood of its being collected.

I, therefore, sentence you, Hall, to be imprisoned for nine months, and to pay a fine of $1, and you may congratulate yourself upon getting off so easily. The crime you were engaged in was a very heinous one, and, if caught engaged in it again, the punishment would be severe.

Judge Dean said that, as to Warren, he would not advise him to plead guilty, as he says he is not an American citizen. He desired till to-morrow to consult further with him.

The prisoners were then remanded.

The Court announced the trial of John Riley, indicted for the murder of a seaman on board the ship *Marathon*. Mr. Edwin James and Mr. Spencer appeared for the prisoner.

Agreements Respecting a Note Between the Original Parties—They are no Defence to the Claim of Bona-Fide Holders.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Charles E. Breeler vs. *George Walsh et al.*—This action is on a promissory note of $5,000, and was commenced in November last. The answer, as originally served, merely denied plaintiff's title to the note. But the defendants now made affidavit that the attorney whom they originally employed did not put in the proper defence, and that as soon as they learned that plaintiff was proceeding to put the cause on the railroad calendar, they employed Beebe, Dean & Donohue, who advised them that an amended answer was necessary. They now moved for leave to put in such answer, stating their true defence.

That defence is, that the note was originally given to one Shipman. It was given to represent an advance of money made to defendants by Shipman, for the purpose of organizing a manufacturing corporation; and it was expressly agreed when the advance was made that Shipman was to have the privilege of taking stock in the new corporation to the extent of his note. Since that time the proposed company has been organized, and Shipman has accepted stock to the amount of the note, under the privilege reserved to him, which stock has been regularly transferred to him on the books.

INGRAHAM, J.—The affidavits show plaintiff to be a *bona-fide* holder for value, which is not contradicted. The amended answer sets up no defence in such a case.

Motion denied, with costs.

Beebe, Dean and Donohue for the motion; John Owen and Benjamin Vaughan Abbott opposed.

"Hallett's Cove"—A Maiden Lady's Will.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SECOND DISTRICT.

Before Justices Emmott, Lott and Brown.

Caroline A. Floyd Jones, et al. vs. *Samuel J. Hallett and Wife.*—This was an appeal from an order and decree of the Surrogate of Queens County, admitting to probate the will of Charity M. Hallett. Stephen Hallett, the father of the testatrix, owned all that valuable property known as "Hallett's Cove," in the village of Astoria, Long Island. He died intestate, leaving eight children, none of whom were ever married, all living a secluded life, as alleged by the contestants, seldom seeing any one except their colored servants. All died intestate except the testatrix, who was sole survivor of the brothers and sisters. By her will she left her entire property to Samuel J. Hallett, the proponent, and a relative—although by the contestants claimed to be a distant one. The proponent had been, as appears, for several years the agent of the testatrix, living in the same house with her. The will was contested by twenty-six of the heirs-at-law, who claimed that the testatrix lacked capacity to make it, and that undue influence was used in respect to it.

In support of these allegations, evidence was adduced before the Surrogate, tending to show that the testatrix was a very strange woman, and that herself and sisters would run and hide when gentlemen called to see them. Evidence was also offered to show that there were undue influences, as alleged, and that the will was not properly executed.

The Surrogate, however, sustained the will, and admitted it to probate. The appeal is based on the ground that the execution of the will was not proven before the Surrogate; that the testatrix was of unsound mind, and that undue influence was used in procuring the execution of the will.

Decision was reserved.

Lamberson and Onderdonk for six of the heirs; Wm. L. Reed for twenty others; Townsend, Dyett, and Raymond for the proponent.

Some Cheap Clothing for the St. Louis People and How it Came to be so.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Morris S. Friedson vs. *The United States Express Company.*—This was an action to recover damages done to ready-made clothing, as alleged, while in *transitu* to St. Louis, Missouri.

The plaintiffs delivered the clothing to the defendants, as alleged, in the City of New-York, for the purposes of transportation to St. Louis. The amount claimed was $364. The defendants denied their liability for damages, and alleged that in all respects they performed their part of the contract.

The jury, not being able to determine so grave a matter, disagreed, and were discharged.

A. Z. Dittenhoefer and Z. V. Doty for plaintiffs. Eaton & Taller for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, James J. Wall, who was last week convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, in killing Owen Phelan, at Harlem, on the 31st day of December last, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months. Jacob and Samuel Elking, jointly indicted for conspiring to get one Jacob Lauber convicted of larceny, by procuring a female to make a false charge against him, before Justice OSBORN, were convicted, and remanded for sentence.

Johanna Brayton was tried for grand larceny, and acquitted.

Esther Hendricks was placed on trial for perjury, but the case was not concluded at the hour of adjournment.

Wm. G. Lambert, Jr., recently indicted, together with Wm. H. Perley, for arson in the third degree, in having set fire to the dry goods store, No. 869 Broadway, in April, 1861, was yesterday bailed by the Recorder, in the sum of $2,500, his father becoming surety. Perley has not yet been arrested

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

The Short-cause Calendar for Friday, Feb. 28, will not contain any cause of a higher number than 6,000. By order of the Court.

N. T. ROSSETER, Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Zingson vs. *Boardman*—*Huyler* vs. *The Same*—*Hackensack & N. Y. R. R. Company* vs. *The Same.*—Motion denied as to last action and granted as to other actions. The issue to remain the same and the cause to proceed before the referee on payment of $10 costs.

Before Justice Leonard.

McIntyre vs. *Hills.*—Motion to vacate the order of arrest is granted, with $10 costs of motion to await the termination of the action.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Asher vs. *Posner.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

Beebe vs. *Hogan.*—Motion granted.

Field and others vs. *Chase.*—Motion granted to abide event.

Hydeville Slate Company vs. *Hitchcock.*—Motion denied plaintiff; costs $10, to abide event.

Townsend vs. *Newell.*—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Gilmore vs. *Thompson et al.*—Motion denied.

Clinton vs. *Browne and others.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 26, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	92¼	25	Penn. Coal Co	85
10,000	do	92⅝	250	Cum. Coal Pref	8½
150,000	do	92¾	100	do.........b60	8⅝
30,000	do.........b10	92¾	300	Pacific Mail S. Co	92
50,000	do.........b30	92⅞	100	do.........s30	91½
11,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	85	1100	N. Y. Cen. R	83⅝
20,000	do.........b10	85	100	do.........b10	83¾
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩c. N.	99	100	do.........s30	83⅝
2,000	do	99½	9	do	83½
1,200	Ohio State 6s, '60	99	150	do.........b60	84
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	88½	500	do.........s30	83½
1,000	Ill. Canal Rg. B.	88	235	Erie R. Pref	59
10,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '70	89½	200	do	59¼
5,000	Ill. Coup. Bs. '76.	90	100	do.........b60	59⅝
5,000	Ill. War Loan	88½	100	do	59½
5,000	do	88¼	50	do.........s30	59
5,000	Mich. S. 6s, '78	89½	50	do.........b10	59¼
15,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90	65	80	Harlem R	12½
10,000	do.........b30	64¾	150	Erie Railroad	35
8,000	do	64	50	do.........b30	35¼
10,000	do	63⅞	100	do	35⅛
5,000	do.........s30	63	600	do	35½
4,000	do	63	350	do.........b10	35¼
20,000	do	63¼	100	do.........b15	35¼
5,000	do.........b15	63½	50	do.........b30	35½
5,000	N. Car. State 6s	73	370	Hud. R. R	35½
54,000	Mo. State 6s	56	200	do	35¾
1,000	do.........s30	56¼	100	do.........s30	35¾
19,000	do	56¼	150	do.........b30	36⅛
5,000	do.........b10	56½	50	do.........b60	36
10,000	do.........s30	56	50	Harlem R. Pref	30
9,000	do	56⅛	50	do	29¾
5,000	do.........s60	56	200	Reading R	44½
3,000	do.........b30	56⅜	140	Mich. Cen. R	51¾
4,000	Mo. 6s, iss'd to H. and St. J. Railroad	66½	54	do.........s10	54¾
1,000	do	67	350	Mh. So. & N. Ind. R.	24¼
6,000	Cal. State 7s	87	100	do.........b30	24½
5,000	B'lyn C. Wat. L'n.	101	25	do.........s3	24½
5,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	96	150	do	24⅜
2,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st M	81½	300	do.........b10	24½
2,000	do	82	25	do.........b30	24¾
2,000	Harlem 2d M. B.	94½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S'k	49¼
3,000	do	94¼	250	do	49⅜
1,000	Har. 1st M. Bs.	100⅞	300	do.........b10	49½
6,500	M. C. 8 ₩ c. 1st M. S. F. C. B	102½	125	do	49½
2,000	C., B. & Q. R. 8 ₩ c. b	99	50	do.........b30	49⅝
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M	72	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65
2,000	Mich. S. S. F. B.	91½	5	do	65½
5,000	do	91¼	50	do.........s10	65
500	Ill. Cen. R. B	94½	19	do	64⅝
1,500	do	95	50	do	65⅝
2,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M	48	30	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	109
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M	77½	40	Gal. & Chic. R	69
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M	49¾	50	do	68¾
5,000	Chi. & R'k I. bds.	100	600	Cleve. & Pitts. R	18½
25	National Bank	92½	500	do.........s10	18½
10	Am. Ex. Bank	88	50	do.........s10	18¾
20	Irving Bank	65	1500	Cleve. & Tol. R	45¾
60	Continental Bank	80	100	do.........b30	46
25,000	American Gold	103	200	do.........b30	45⅞
105,000	do	103⅛	200	do.........b10	45¾
25,000	do.........b60	103⅜	450	Chic. & Rock. Isl. R	56¾
25,000	do.........s30	103	200	do.........b10	57
10,000	do.........b15	103⅛	250	do	57
25,000	do.........b30	103¼	50	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	20¾
			50	do	21

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93	150	Pacific Mail S. Co	91½
50,000	do.........b30	93⅛	150	do	91¼
10,000	do	92⅞	50	do.........s60	91
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Or'n War Loan half-y'rly.	92	100	do.........b30	92
8,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	62½	150	Cum. Coal pref	8½
10,000	Missouri St. 6s b10	54⅞	100	Erie Railway.........b30	35¼
5,000	do	54¾	20	do.........s30	34¾
5,000	do.........s30	54½	100	do	34⅞
17,000	do	54½	50	Erie R. Pref.........s60	58½
1,000	Missouri 6s, issu. Han. & St. Jo. R.	67	100	do.........b60	59
1,000	California State 7s	87	100	do	58½
5,000	N. C. State 6s. s30	72	0	Hudson R. R.........s30	35½
5,000	do	72	25	do	35¾
3,000	T. & W. 2d M	49½	50	do	35⅝
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M	77¼	250	Harlem Railroad	12
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	18	150	Mich. Cent. R. R	54¼
30,000	Am'can Gold. b60.	103¼	230	M. So. & N. I. R	24
20,000	do	103	250	M. S. & N. I. G. S'k	48¾
20,000	do.........s60	102⅞	50	do	48⅝
2,000	do	102⅞	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64¼
10	Chc. & R. Isl. R	56½	50	Gal. & Chi. R	68¾
500	do	56⅝	10	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	20½
500	do.........b30	57	50	do	20⅞
530	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	64½	50	do	20¾
			15	Mi. & Pr. DuC. 1st Prf.	77¾

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.

In the latest edition of our paper this morning, we announced the final passage through Congress of the Loan and Treasury Note Bill. This afternoon, we are advised of the approval of the Bill by the President of the United States, and it is now the law of the land. In a financial point of view, this Act is the most important measure of the Government since the charter of the National Bank of 1816. That measure created a uniform paper Currency throughout the country; the Notes of the Bank, in which the Untied States Government was a stockholder to the extent of $7,000,000, or one-fifth of the capital, were receivable for all public dues, and as such a legal tender. The power conferred upon the corporation to establish branches in all the States, made it virtually, as it was in style, the Bank of the United States. To near the close of its charter, in 1836, it was conducted in the true spirit and usefulness of its National character. But, in 1832-33, the management in Philadelphia so far identified the Bank with party politics, as to cause a refusal of recharter by the Government, and from that time to the present day, the country has been without a Government Bank, and anything like a National paper Currency. The loss, esteemed a serious one at the time was made up, so far as New-York and New-England were concerned, in the course of a few years, by the improved system of Free Banking in this State, and the sound and consistent administration of the Banks of New-England under the Suffolk plan of uniform redemption in Boston. The South and West, however, continued to feel the want of a uniform currency, until after the Gold discoveries in California in 1848. The Government, in the meantime, resorted to the Sub-Treasury establishment for the entire separation of its finances from the local Banks; and this establishment worked with comparative satisfaction to the country until the beginning of the present War, soon after which it was felt that the circumscribed functions of the system could not be made to answer the necessities of the War without adding to them a uniform National Currency, such as the Act of July 17 was intended to create, but which proved defective until the present Act creating a paper Currency, of legal, as well as uniform value, as a substitute for Gold and Silver, pending the War, and convertible into the Public Stocks of the United States, which, after the War, promise to rate higher than Gold and Silver. The measure, on its introduction into Congress, met with decided, and, in some respects, influential opposition, but it soon rallied the support of a more powerful influence among the Banks, private Bankers, and great Merchants of the country, and the end is the triumphant passage of the bill through both branches of Congress, and its prompt approval by the President of the United States. From the Metropolitan Press the bill met with formidable opposition, under the inspiration of certain Bullionists and Bank officers, who earnestly insisted that such a paper currency would discredit the Government, if indeed it would not ultimately ruin the country. We do not pretend that the earnestness of this party was inconsistent with an honest conviction on the subject, but we do pretend to say that their views were unreasonably contracted by self-interest, and a false estimate of the authority and duty of the Government on the regulation of the Currency in a great emergency like the present. It is sufficient, however, that they were defeated at every point, and if we overrate their intelligence in adding that they are men of sufficient practical experience to acquiesce cordially in what has been done by Congress, the fault is with their own bigoted opinions, and not with the liberality of the friends and advocates of the measure.

The Loan and Treasury bill provides for the wants of the Treasury for the remainder of the present and the whole of the next fiscal year, by authorizing a Public Stock to the aggregate amount of $500,000,000, (*five hundred millions*,) bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest, to run 20 years, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years. This provision for early redemption will place the new Stock, in point of market value and as a permanent investment, below the existing Stock of 1881, which is not redeemable at par under 20 years. The Stock into which the present 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds are convertible will have a similar advantage over the new Stock, as the Act of July 17 reserves no right of redemption by the Government before 20 years. But while the current Public Stock of 1881 will be entitled to rate from 3 to 5 above the Stock created by the new bill, the strong probability is that both will be esteemed and valued above par, before any considerable amount of the latter comes to be issued. The return of peace and the triumphant restoration of the integrity of the Union will undoubtedly cause such an appreciation of the Public Securities of the United States as to place the rapid conversion of the United States legal tender Notes beyond question. The new Stock will be at or above par; the present Stock at a premium ranging, in proportion to the longer time it has to run before the Government can possibly redeem it, at 103 to 110 ₩ cent. All the Stocks of the United States being free from taxation of every nature—their exemption for State and County taxes being expressly affirmed in the present bill—their market worth will be largely influenced by the *net* income upon the investment thus secured.

There is no other class of Public Stock created by the bill into which the United States Notes of legal tender can be converted. The alternative of a 5-year 7 ₩ cent. stock proposed by the House, and that of 7.30 per cent. Bonds preferred by the Senate, were both finally stricken out.

The Bill creates a lawful paper Currency to the amount of $150,000,000 in United States Notes, of the denominations of $5 and upwards. These are a legal tender for all debts, dues, demands and payments, public and private, except for Customs duties, which must be paid in Gold, or else in the present demand U. S. Notes, and these will be no longer circulated than they are received by the Government—it being made the duty of the Treasury to retire the whole issue of $60,000,000 as fast as practicable. The payments for Customs in Gold carry with them the prompt payment by the Government of the interest on all the Public Stocks and Treasury Bonds, also in Gold. The Customs are pledged to this object primarily, and next to the annual contribution of one ₩ cent. by way of Sinking Fund upon the Public Debt of the United States. To the extent that the Customs of the current year are paid in United States Demand Notes, in place of Gold, the Treasury will have to provide the Gold for any deficiency in the Interest Fund, so that the payments of interest in Gold are made sure from the start.

An important auxiliary bill was passed through Congress yesterday, to fund the floating debt of the Treasury temporarily in 12 months' Certificates bearing 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum interest. This will give immediate relief to the public creditors whose claims have been in suspense without any compensating interest for the delay. It will also afford the Department reasonable time for the preparation of the United States Notes of legal tender.

The immediate effect of the Loan and Treasury Act upon the Money market is not yet apparent, as much doubt and a good many contradictory reports of its various provisions were current in the forenoon. A day or two more will give shape to the popular financial impression. Already, however, the Banks have discovered the marvelous value and convenience of the United States Notes, "receivable for all public dues," which some of them refused on deposit a few weeks ago, and which most of them were compelled, from the want of unanimity at the Clearing-house, to receive from their dealers with a qualification, or in small sums only. To accommodate the alleged pressure of this currency, or from some other cause not avowed, they ran down their own Circulation from $8,000,000, as on the suspension of Specie payments at the close of December, to $5,500,000. To-day the signs are that they will immediately restore their own Circulation, holding back the United States Notes, as a medium convenient to have about the house, for Customs Duties in place of Gold, which Duties, through the Spring and Summer months, promise to be from $3,500,000 to $5,000,000 ₩ month. There is no present scarcity of these United States Notes, but as the City Bank Circulation will answer as well for ordinary Circulation, but will not pay Customs Duties, and as this Circulation is now redeemable in the legal tender United States Notes, soon to be issued, in place of Gold, there is every reason why it should take its accustomed place in the business of the City.

The Sub-Treasurer continues to receive the United States Notes on temporary loan at 5 ₩ cent., issuing certificates therefor redeemable in kind after ten days' notice. Of course, these certificates will be available to the Importers at the Custom-house, after they mature on the ten days' notice. The legal tender United States Notes, when issued, will also be taken on temporary loan, 30 days' notice, at the Sub-Treasury, and also Gold, and Silver in the same way, at such rate of interest not exceeding 6 ₩ cent., as may be agreed upon—these deposits being made returnable in kind.

On the opening of the Stock dealings this morning, the effect of the passage of the Loan and Treasury Bill was instantly felt upon the United States Stocks of 1881, which had previously been on the advance from 90 ₩ cent. About $300,000 were taken at 92⅞ ₩ cent., and then 93@93¼ ₩ cent. was paid for smaller lots after the Stock had been passed at the Board. In the afternoon the sales were $150,000 at 93 @92⅞ ₩ cent. There were some heavy private sales of 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, at 99½@99¼ ₩ cent. At the same time the price of Gold turned in the opposite direction, and the quotation at the close of the day was no better than 102⅞@103 ₩ cent. The discussion is renewed of the probable effect of the new Currency act of Congress upon the market value of Gold. It would be an endless task to attempt to reconcile the conflicting views expressed on the Street. The fact that the existing United States Notes, "receivable for all public dues," are made current by the Act for Customs Duties, will necessarily relieve any demand for Gold from the importers for six or nine months to come, or until this issue of Notes is withdrawn and cancelled. The probability of any pressing demand from the Government for Gold, to pay interest on the 1st April, when the first coupon on the second issue of $50,000,000 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds will fall due, is also diminished by the provision of the Act inviting private deposits of Gold with the Sub-Treasurer, at 6 ₩ cent. interest. In addition to this, it will be borne in mind that the Associated Banks own nearly the whole of the April and October issue, and will probably make private terms with the Government, in case a sufficient amount of Gold be not on hand on the 1st April. The succeeding half-yearly interest will not fall due upon the Funded Stocks until 1st July. The legitimate calculation of the course of the market for Gold would thus seem to be reduced, for the present, to the export demand over and above the income, every ten days, from California.

Another large business was done at the Stock Board and on the Street in the Railway Shares. The weaker price of New-York Central, noticed yesterday as resulting from the heavy private settlements between buyer and seller on the reopening of the transfers on Monday last, continued down to 83½@83¼ ₩ cent., at which there was a good demand, the price leaving off 83½@⅝ ₩ cent. Erie was steady at 34⅞@35⅛, closing 34⅞@35. Some of the Western Shares were ⅛@½ ₩ cent. lower on the cash Stock than yesterday, while the fluctuations in Missouri and Tennesse 6 ₩ cents. were again quite violent, owing to the excited speculation of the past few days. Missouris sold as high as 56⅞ and as low as 53⅞; Tennessees 65 and 62½ ₩ cent. The other State Stocks were firm, the City Bank shares advancing, and the Railway mortgages in quick demand. Late in the afternoon the Share list stood:

Central	83½	Michigan Southern	24¼
Erie	34⅞	Michigan Guaranteed	48⅜
Erie Preferred	58⅜	Missouris	53⅜
Toledo	45⅜	Tennessees	62⅜
Rock Island	56⅝	U. S. 6s, 1881	92⅞

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	90	Chatham	70
Manhattan	125	Bank of the Republic	92
Merchants'	91	Bank of N. America	81
Mechanics'	97	Hanover	65
Phenix	91	Metropolitan	96
Butchers' & Drovers'	105	Market	81
National	92	Shoe and Leather	90
Merchants' Ex	75	Corn Exchange	90
State of New-York	85	Continental	79
Commerce	88	St. Nicholas	77
Broadway	122	Marine	100
Ocean	70	Commonwealth	77
Mercantile	100	Imp. & Traders'	92
American Exchange	88	Park	99
Pacific	110	Manuf. & Merchants'	75

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	95	North. Ind. Gosh. Line	86½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103½	Pac. R. 7 ₩ c. Gar. by Mo.	50
N. Y. Cen. convert, '76	103½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	94⅝
Erie firsts, '68	106	T. H. & A. seconds	50
Erie thirds, '83	96	Ch. & N. W. s. f.	87½
Erie fourths, '80	85	Ch. & N. W. 1sts. 2d ser.	47
Erie fifths, '88	76	Ch. & N. W. seconds	18
B., N. Y. & E firsts '77	81½	Han. & St. J. firsts	40
Hudson firsts, '69	106½	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102¼
Harlem firsts, '69-73	100½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	100
Harlem seconds, '64	94	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c., '69-72	100	L. E. & Wab. firsts	77
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₩ c '82	102½	L. E. & Wab. seconds	49½
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	92	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	103½
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	72	Del. Lack. & W. 2ds	97
North. Ind. firsts	91	Clev. & Tol. s. f. firsts	87

The market for Money is well employed by the Stock Exchange, at 6@7 ₩ cent. Exchange closed tame for the *Asia*, at 114@114½ ₩ cent.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for

Third week of February, 1862	$38,776 10
Third week of February, 1861	26,454 10
Increase	$12,322 00

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the third week of February were:

1862	$23,569
1861	18,189
Increase	$5,380

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the same week were:

1862	$20,561
1861	21,876
Increase	$1,315

The Rock Island Road earned the third week in February:

1861	$15,154 48
1862	$20,642 00
Increase	5,447 52

The three weeks receipts are equal to the largest month of February, in the history of the road.

The Michigan Southern Road earned the third week in February, an increase of $8,500.

The interest on the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the Erie Railway Company, due on the 1st of March, will be paid on that day, at the office of the Treasurer, Erie-place, foot of Duane-street. At the same time and place, holders of the Certificates of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, will receive payment of the Coupons of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds due on April 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862.

The interest due March 1 on the Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid at No. 25 William-street, at the office of the Company.

Messrs. L. W. JEROME & Co., Exchange-place, offer at private sale, $200,000, in sums of $1,000, of the first mortgage Coupon Loan of the Galena and Chicago Company.

The circular of Messrs. SAMUEL HALLET & Co., prepared for the *Asia*, communicates to the English correspondents of the house the following view of the Spring trade:

"The opening of the Spring bids fair to find us in a stronger position than ever in reference to our foreign trade. There were never before such extensive accumulations of breadstuffs in the interior. These will begin to come forward in two months, upon the opening of the canals. We shall have consequently in greater abundance than ever, the staples which make up the bulk of our exports for 1861. In sixty days more, peace will be restored to the entire tobacco producing section of the country, including perhaps Virginia, so that tobacco will be speedily added to the list of our exports. Kentucky and Missouri are now cleared of rebels in arms, and will soon resume their wonted commerce. It is altogether probable that the next sixty days will witness the opening of every important cotton port, and order restored to a large portion of the cotton States. We have seen enough to prove that all that is wanted to bring forward a large amount of the cotton, is protection against a cabal which has overawed the whole South, even in sections where the Unionists greatly outnumbered the rebels. A fair crop has been grown. It must come to market. All that is wanting is a way, and this will soon be provided by the success of our arms. In the next six months, it is more than probable that we shall have cotton bills to the amount of $100,000,000, in addition to exports from other sources quite equal to our imports, and which will create a balance to a nearly equal amount in our favor, a portion of which must be liquidated in gold; for under the high rates of duty which are likely to prevail, we do not see how we can largely increase our imports over the past year. Upon many articles which we have been accustomed largely to import, the duties are nearly prohibitory, and must immediately cause a large amount of capital to be invested in this country in their production."

The following are the quotations of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. for currency and specie:

	Bank Notes.		Bank Notes
New-England	1-5@—	Virginia, Wheeling	5@25
New-York State	¾@—	Ohio and St. Bk. Ind.	½@—
East New-Jersey	¼@—	Kentucky	2@—
West New-Jersey	⅜@—	Illinois and Wiscon	3@65
Pennsylvania	¾@—	Missouri	5@50
Philadelphia	⅛@—	Michigan	1@—
Baltimore	⅛@—	Canada	Par.

SPECIE—SILVER.

[United States Currency, the Standard.]

	Buying		Buying
Mexican Dollars	$1 06	Species	$1 08
Spanish Dollars	1 08	Old Am. Half Dols	1 04
Five-franc Pieces	98	Old Am. Quar. Dollars	1 03
French Crowns	1 10	Spanish Quar. ₩ oz.	1 22
Prussian Thalers	70	New Am. Silver	1 02@1 03
English Silver	4 85		

GOLD.

	Buying		Buying
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 95	Spanish Doubloons	$17 00
Old Sovereigns	4 83	Patriot Doubloons	16 00
Twenty Francs	3 90	Gold, Am. Old	1 07
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 95	Gold, Am. New	1 02¾@1 03¼
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 04		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 22 bbls. Ashes, 10,841 bbls. Flour, 1,057 bags Corn Meal, 18,665 bushels Wheat, 2,221 bushels Corn, 1,785 bushels Rye, 2,863 bushels Barley, 9,336 bushels Oats, 2,850 bushels Malt, 4,962 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,824 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 422 bbls., including 279 bbls. Pots, and 143 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in pretty fair request, and 1,300 bags have been reported sold at 19c.@21c. ₩ ℔.

CARPETING—The auction sales of carpets, by HADDEN & Co., to-day, were numerously attended, and resulted, on the whole, satisfactorily. These sales were the earliest of the season, and indicated an encouraging revival of business. All the desirable carpeting, and all the Canton Matting, brought good prices.

COTTON—The market exhibits rather more firmness, as the principal holders evince less eagerness to sell, and the demand is somewhat brisker. Sales, 1,200 bales, closing with Middling Upland at 22c.@23c. ₩ ℔.

FISH—Dry Cod continues in demand at $3 37½@$4 12½ ₩ cwt. Mackerel are scarce and wanted, including small No. 1 at $9 75, and No. 2 at $7 75 ₩ bbl.; holders, however, asking higher prices. Nothing really new in Salmon or Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping brands of State and Western Flour, especially round-hoop extra Ohio, have been in fair demand, to-day, at buoyant prices. Trade brands have been less active, but stiffly held. The reported sales since our last amount to 13,750 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 40@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90—chiefly at $5 75@$5 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 90@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $6@$6 10, chiefly at $6 05@$6 10 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40@$5 60
Extra State	5 70@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 90@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 15@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 10@ 7 00

Southern Flour is quiet, yet steady; sales 1,250 bbls., at $6 00@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 40@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demandd, including superfine at $5 45 @$5 55; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,500 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is saleable, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey, $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 30@$3 35 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 90 ₩ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—A very limited inquiry prevails for Wheat at irregular prices. Sales have been confined to 24,700 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50@$1 55; Amber do., at $1 47; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 38@$1 43; Northwestern Club, at $1 35; Racine Spring at $1 32; Red State at $1 36, ₩ bushel. Corn continues plenty and heavy; sales have been made of 39,000 bushels, at 62c.@64c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 60c.@62c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bush. Oats rule quiet, including Canadian, at 39c.@40c.; Western, at 39c.@40c.; State at 40c.@41c., and Jersey at 39c.@40c. ₩ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at 84c.@86c. from dock and delivered, ₩ bushel; sales 2,700 bushels. Barley is quiet to-day; sales of 5,700 bushels State and Canada at 80c.@83c. ₩ bush.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate supply and fair request at from 75c.@85c. for poor to good, ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—The demand is fair to-day, at former prices. Last year's crop, 15c.@22c., chiefly at 16c.@20c. ₩ ℔.

HIDES—Are held firmly, but are not active. Stock of all kinds, 195,000. We quote Buenos Ayres at 24c.@25c.; Rio Grande at 23c.; Orinoco at 22c. ₩ ℔., usual terms.

LEATHER—Sole attracts more attention at steady prices.

METALS—Transactions have been limited, since our last, though prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—Sales 140 hhds., including old and new Porto Rice at 29c.@37c., and Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@27c.; also, small lots of New-Orleans at 45c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—All kinds have been in slack demand. Common Resin, $5; Strained do., $5 25 ₩ 310 ℔s.; Spirits Turpentine, $1 05@$1 15, chiefly $1 05 @$1 10 ₩ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been more active for Crude Sperm at $1 40 ₩ gallon, at which rate 1,500 bbls. have been sold. Other kinds have been quiet, yet quoted steady.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—(Week ending Feb. 24.)—The market since our last has been very quiet. The only transactions in this market are sales of 190 bbls. Sperm, in parcels, at $1 40 ₩ gallon, and 120 bbls. Whale at 52c. ₩ gallon. In Nantucket, 150 bbls. Sperm to parties here at a price not transpired. In Mattapoisett, 400 bbls. Marguerita Bay, (of the *Massasoit's* cargo,) at 50c. ₩ gallon. Nothing doing in Whalebone.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 24, 1862	1,223	1,775	29,300
Same time last year	2,749	3,165	7,200

[*New-Bedford Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is in lively demand, at firmer prices. Sales, since our last, 4,200 bbls. at $14 25@$14 50 for Mess; $15 for do., deliverable in June; $10 50@$10 75 for new Prime, and $11 for do., deliverable in April and June, ₩ bbl.; Dressed Hogs, 5¼c.@5½c. ₩ ℔. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 5c.@6c. for Hams; 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon is unchanged; sales 650 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₩ ℔. Lard continues in request, at former rates; sales 2,500 tcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₩ ℔. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales, since our last, 300 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$12 50 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State ₩ ℔. Cheese sells slowly, at 5c.@7c. ₩ ℔.

SALT—Has been sparingly offered, and purchased at drooping prices. Liverpool fine, $1 80@$2 05; Liverpool fine, ground, $1@$1 05 ₩ sack; Turk's Island, 30c. ₩ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Is held at higher rates, but the market, to-day, is inactive. Last sales of Crude at 11½c.@12c. ₩ ℔.

SKINS—Have been in moderate request, at previous quotations.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 800 hhds., including Porto Rico, part at 7½c.@7¾c., free, and part in bond, on terms not ascertained; also Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¼c.; and 15,000 bags Manilla at 6½c. ₩ ℔.—the market closing firmly with a fair inquiry.

TALLOW—Sales, 30,000 ℔s., at 8⅞c.@9c. ₩ ℔. The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "Since our last, the market has continued to droop—the English demand being extremely light, and most of the orders being at prices much below current rates. A large sale of New-York Butchers' Association was made at 9¼c. for export. A light demand has prevailed for shipment to France and the West Indies, which has been mainly supplied by Western, in tcs. and bbls., which has been arriving pretty freely, and has also sold to a considerable extent for home consumption. Large sales of Western White Grease have been made at 6¾c. To-day the market is inactive, and 9c. is all that can be obtained for prime lots. Price this day: 1858, 11c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 9¼c."

TOBACCO—Pending the results of the success of the Union forces in the Southwest, the current movements are limited; sales 38 hhds. Kentucky at 11¾c.; 73 bales Cuba on private terms, and 116 cases Seedleaf at 7½c.@13½c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales were made to-day of 1,000 bbls., at 26c.@27c., closing at 27c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been rather more extensive to-day, yet rates have not varied. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 1½d., and by steamer 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7d.@7½d.; Corn, 6¾d.@7½d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Pork, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton; and Cotton (1,200 bales), by steamer, ¼d. ₩ ℔. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@7½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cork, for orders, Grain, in bulk, at 10d.@10½d. ₩ bushel. For direct ports in Great Britain, Grain, at 9½d.@10d. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Argo*, 1,078 tons, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, a British brig, 177 tons, hence to Pernambuco, a bark, 611 tons, by the month, to East Indies, and back to New-York, a brig, 170 tons, to Nassau, N. P., two schooners, to Baltimore, Staves, on private terms; a Bremen bark to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves $40, and other kinds in proportion; a schooner, 150 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,200; one, 160 tons, to south side Cuba and back, Molasses, $3 25; a British brig, 220 tons, to St. Jago, Cienfuegos and back, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $3 50 under and $2 50 on deck; a bark, 284 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, 38c.; a British schooner, 150 tons, from north side Cuba to New-York, 38c. and $2 50; a schooner, 167 tons, to Nassau, N. P., and back from Baracoa to New-York, $1,100; a brig, 193 tons, to Bermuda, $800.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1862.

No sales of first-class have been reported, nor of coach or road horses, nor any arrivals during the week. First-class draught horses have been in better demand, at prices ranging from $180@$225 each, and $140⅜@$155 for second-class. A few shippers sold at $90@$100 each. Railroad and omnibus companies are purchasing at $100@$120 each. Good pairs, plain workers, for country use, sold at $200@$225 ₩ pair. Parties awarded the recent contracts from Government are expecting to purchase a portion of them here, which will make a more than ordinary demand for common stock. The total sales for the week amount to 120 head, leaving unsold this evening 420 head. Over 100 head are expected the coming week.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 12
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 19
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
China	Liverpool	New-York	Mch. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 8
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at..........5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe, per the *Bohemian*, *via* Portland, close in this City at 2 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Kangaroo*, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, close in this City at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The steamship *Roanoke* will take a mail to Cuba and the West Indies on Saturday. It will close at 11 A. M.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, per the *North Star*, will close in this City on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN OF 27, in a fine and prosperous business, is now looking for a ladylike and beautiful companion for life; she must not be over 25, passionate in disposition and lovable in every respect; none but those in earnest need apply. Address, in confidence, FAITHFUL, Box No. 160 Times Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—SPANISH DANCES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President of the United States, yesterday, approved the Loan and Treasury bill perfected by Congress the day before, and this measure is now the law of the land. It creates a National Currency of United States Notes of the denominations of five dollars and upwards, made lawful money, and a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and in all payments to and from the Government, other than for Customs duties *to* the United States, and Interest on the Public Debt *by* the United States. The total amount of this currency authorized is not to exceed $150,000,000, including the $60,000,000 of United States Notes issued under the Act of July 17. These being made receivable by that Act, for all public dues, are now authorized to be accepted in place of Gold for Customs Duties; but the whole issue is to be withdrawn and canceled, and regular legal tender United States Notes substituted, as soon as practicable. The Customs Duties, whether in Gold or United States Notes, are specifically pledged for the interest on the Public Debt, *which is to be invariably paid in gold.*

The loan authorized by this act is limited to five hundred million of dollars, on the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the service of the remaining four months of the present fiscal year and the succeeding fiscal year. Only one form of loan is prescribed—a twenty year 6 ℘ cent. stock, coupon or registered, which may be redeemed, at the pleasure of the Government, at any time after five years at the par value thereof. Into this Stock the United States Notes of circulation are made convertible, the conversion not to affect the sum total of United States Notes, legal tender, which the Treasury is authorized to keep in circulation.

The order issued by the Secretary of War, prohibiting the publication of military news, does not, it is understood, apply so much to movements which have already been made as to those which are to take place. In publishing the former, however, it will be necessary to avoid all details of military force, and all statements from which the number, position or strength of the National armies can be inferred. Descriptions of battles, therefore, can be given in full, unless there should arise a necessity for a temporary suppression.

From Tennessee the news is meagre. It seems that on the rebel evacuation of Nashville, the Union citizens of the place had sent a steamboat to Clarksville, which towed up one of our gunboats for their protection. Gov. HARRIS and the rebel force, as mentioned yesterday, retreated to Murfreesboro, where the rebel Governor delivered a savage war speech. Martial law has been declared in West Tennessee. It is to cease its operations as soon as the loyal citizens organize a Government. Postal facilities will follow the flag.

From Cairo we learn that the mortar fleet is finished. We have no news of the evacuation of Columbus. The rebels say they will make a stand at Columbus, Randolph and Memphis—the three fortified points on the Mississippi River.

Advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 10th inst., are received. The rebel SIBLEY is reported to be at Fort Thomas, fifty miles from Fort Craig, advancing toward the latter place, but with few supplies, and poor transportation. This expedition was expected to result in a total failure.

We learn from Wilmington, N. C., that a part of the gunboats attached to Gen. BURNSIDE'S Expedition have entered Roanoke River. This stream is formed by the junction of the Staunton and Dan Rivers, near the southern boundary of Virginia, and flows into the head of Albemarle Sound. It is navigable to within a short distance of Weldon at the intersection of the railroads running to Wilmington, Gaston, Hicksford, Norfolk, and other points.

We learn from Fortress Monroe, that the attempt to lay the telegraph cable across the Chesapeake Bay was a failure, on account of the severe gale of Monday night. About sixteen miles were payed out successfully, however, before operations were stopped, and the end is buoyed up, so that a connection can be made. The steamer *Hoboken*, engaged in the enterprise, was wrecked on Cape Henry, but her crew escaped. The gunboat *R. B. Forbes* is also reported ashore at Nag's Head.

The Cincinnati papers furnish us with a number of interesting and important items regarding affairs in the West. The correspondent of the *Commercial* says that Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON and all his staff, except Capt. MOORMAN, escaped from Fort Donelson on Monday last, after they had been prisoners but thirty-six hours. No trick was resorted to in order to effect their escape; they simply mounted their horses and rode through the lines. A correspondent of the *Gazette* reports that Gen. GRANT and a portion of his staff on the 21st, accompanied by Col. WALLACE, of the Eleventh Illinois, proceeded, under a flag of truce, up the Cumberland beyond Clarksville, in the direction of Nashville, where they met Gov. HARRIS, who, after an interview, asked an armistice and cessation of hostilities for three days, when he promised that the National flag should float over every fortified point in Tennessee.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after the presentation of petitions, among which was one from New-York merchants for a General Bankrupt law, a bill for the establishment of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific was reported from the Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad. The bill for the occupation and cultivation of cotton lands, was then debated until the expiration of the morning hour, after which the bill fixing the number of Representatives was passed, after the addition of an amendment limiting the number to 241. The case of Mr STARKE of Oregon, then occupied attention until the adjournment.

In the House, Mr. VOORHIES, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. HALLECK, but Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, objected, and it was laid over. Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, announced his desire to withdraw from the Chairmanships of the Committee on Contracts and the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. The Chairman ruled that the question of withdrawal was one for the Committees to determine. Mr. VAN WYCK offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Contract Committee to inquire into the amount of money received by the Government officers in the City of New-York; relative to bonded warehouses, and various other matters of interest. The Virginia contested election case of Mr. UPTON was then debated until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, after some unimportant business, the bill defining the duties of the Captain of the Port and the Harbor-masters of New-York was considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill authorizes the Governor to appoint eleven Harbor-masters, nine to reside in New-York and two in Brooklyn. An amendment was moved that three reside in Brooklyn and the rest in New-York, and an effort was made to strike out entirely the restriction in regard to residence. It was, at last, decided that all should reside in Brooklyn during their term of office, and the bill was reported complete and ordered to a third reading. The bill to amend the Charter of the City of Brooklyn was, on motion of Mr. MURPHY, referred to the Brooklyn Senators to report complete.

In the Assembly, among the bills, preliminary notice of which was given, was one to amend the Charter and the Registry law; one to reduce the fare on city railroads; and several relating to the Tammany Society and primary elections in this City. Bills were introduced, providing that the terms of the Supreme and the Court of Appeals shall be open, and to increase the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers of volunteers five dollars per month. A resolution was adopted, requiring the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to report the amount of fines received, who from, and the disposition made of them. The Commissioners were also required to report the number, grade, and pay, of all persons employed by them. The Public Defence bill was made the special order for to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity Church, lectured last evening, at Irving Hall, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, on "The Cause and Cure of the Rebellion." He denied the right of revolution, the supremacy of State sovereignty, or the ennobling influences of Slavery, and saw in the triumph of the Union and the Constitution, and the laws, the only cure for the rebellion.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that Brig.-Gen. PRICE, recently taken prisoner near Warsaw, Mo., has gone to Alton. He was released on his parole by Gen. HALLECK, on condition that he would take up his residence in one of the Northern cities. He selected Alton, and will remain there at large. Gen. PRICE, it is said, does not speak in very flattering terms of the conduct of Ex.-Gov. JACKSON, and it may be remarked that all the prominent men in the rebel army apply very disparaging terms to him.

The passage of the Loan and Treasury bill by Congress created quite an excitement in Wall-street yesterday in United States Stocks and Treasury Notes and Bonds. The 6 ℘ cents went up to 93 ℘ cent., and the United States Notes on demand, which many of the Banks had been receiving on deposit with caution or reluctance, and others throwing them out altogether, were actually held for a small premium, because of their availability for Customs Duties. Instead of paying out these Notes the Banks are now disposed to reissue their own Notes recently withdrawn from circulation. The Stock Market generally was again active and highly speculative. Gold fell to 102¾@103 ℘ cent. Exchange 114@114¼.

A fair demand prevailed for shipping brands of Flour, yesterday, at buoyant prices. Limited transactions in Grain were reported. Wheat was depressed, and Corn a shade cheaper. Pork was active and dearer. Bacon and Lard were in good request, as were also Crude Sperm Oil, Rio Coffee, Sugars and Whisky—the latter article having advanced. Hay and Hops were inquired for. Cotton attracted more attention and was firmer. Metals, Hides, Rice, Tallow, Seeds, Spices, Foreign Liquors and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in. The freight engagements were rather more extensive.

The Live Stock Markets exhibit important changes this week. The total supply of all kinds of animals is less than for any previous week since last March, and prices have uniformly advanced. Beeves number 3,329 head, which is less than wanted. They were sold at an early hour at an advance of ½c. ℘ lb., or a range of 6c. to 10c. ℘ lb., generally at 8c.@9c. Sheep are also scarce and 50c. ℘ head higher. They are worth 5c.@5½c. ℘ lb., live weight. Stock all sold. Live Hogs are in less supply, and are selling quickly at 4½c.@4¾c. ℘ lb. for corn-fed, and 3¾c.@4c. for distillery Hogs, which is ½c. more than last week.

THE TELEGRAPH TO FORTRESS MONROE.—The public has real cause for regret in the temporary failure to complete telegraphic communication with Fortress Monroe. Some weeks ago the TIMES pointed out a few of the advantages which would result from laying a wire between Old Point Comfort and Cape Henry, and one of the first evidences Secretary STANTON gave of the practical earnestness with which he intended to push forward the work of suppressing the rebellion, was in issuing orders for the immediate prosecution of this important undertaking. All the arguments which we formerly urged in favor of the enterprise are as applicable now as they ever were; and what is of more immediate importance, if the order prohibiting the publication of army movements is strictly enforced, Fortress Monroe is about the only point from which we shall be able to procure intelligence of the operations of our forces in Tennessee and Virginia for some time to come. Rebel spectacles, it is true, have never presented our affairs in a very cheerful aspect, and just at present there is little reason to hope for improvement; but a more extended experience will enable us to separate the truth from the false in the reports which may come from these sources, and the meagre information received from Norfolk will go a little way toward appeasing the popular demand for news, which will otherwise soon become so clamorous as to be intolerable even to Mr. STANTON. We take it for granted that our authorities are not to exercise a stricter censorship than is in force in the Confederate States. There the papers are at liberty to publish all they can learn from the enemy, and just at present, thanks to Gen. MCCLELLAN and Secretary STANTON, they are receiving some very valuable lessons by virtue of this license. We do not anticipate that the tables will very soon be turned upon us, and we are therefore all the more anxious to get news as early as possible from the rebel States. Let the line to Fortress Monroe, then, be completed at once. Certainly a single failure cannot decide the fate of the enterprise.

The Rebel Agents in Downing-street—Decline and Fall of the Rebel Cause in England.

Our London correspondent transmits us a copy of the "Blue-book" relating to American affairs just laid before the British Parliament. As might be expected, it is extremely voluminous, consisting of six distinct sets of documents, covering the whole ground on which correspondence has been had between the two Cabinets. Blue-books are not generally accounted the liveliest of reading: but the vital interest that belongs to the questions discussed in this correspondence, creates a life under the ribs even of official protocols and diplomatic circumlocution. We yesterday gave copious excerpts from this bulky body of dispatches; for the rest they must remain as *materiel pour servir* to be used by the historian who shall write the secret diplomatic history of our most strange eventful times.

There is, however, one matter in the Blue-book which is of extraordary interest, and is, at the same time, within such compass as permits our presenting it in full. We refer to the diplomatic efforts of the trio of Confederate agents—Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN—who have been peregrinating Downing-street in anticipative mood for the past twelve-month. We have here the revelation of all their labors in behalf of the rebel cause, and what manner of fortune befell them in their efforts to induce England to recognize the Slave Confederation. The principal piece is the manifesto which the three worthies addressed to Lord RUSSELL, under date of August 14 of last year. This, with the Foreign Secretary's curt reply and his dispatch to Lord LYONS detailing the unofficial interview which he granted the rebel agents in the month of May last, we published yesterday, and to-day we supplement these papers with their appeal to England to break the blockade, made on the 30th November.

The manifesto of The Three addressed to the British Government, last August, is obviously the *magnum opus* of the rebel diplomacy. It is a long, elaborate, carefully prepared paper, manifestly the concerted work of the best official intelligence in the Confederacy. It is designed at once as a justificatory piece for secession and a bribe for recognition. Aside from its historical importance, as an official statement by the rebel leaders of what they wished Europe to believe with regard to the rebel cause, however, it has not the smallest human value; for it is, as usual, throughout a tangled cane-brake of falsities, dense as a tropical forest, where parasitic untruths entwine around the sturdier lies, and the air is dense and black with flocks of falsehoods and doleful with voices from *De Bow*. There would be no profit at this late day when we know them so well, to enter into any confutation of the wretched sophisms with which the league of traitors, destined now, ere long, to face the avenging Justice of the country, seek to gloss over their bad cause; but there are one or two points that are of interest, as showing the varying face which some aspects of secession assume according as presented at home or abroad. In this respect there is nothing more striking than their diplomatic treatment of the Slavery question. For while for the home market this is brought prominently into the foreground—while DAVIS, in all his Messages, dwells on the grievances present and prospective, suffered by the peculiar institution; and while he who is accounted the most honest, as he is certainly one of the most able, of all the Secessionist leaders, expressly announced that the chief motive for secession was the design to institute a new social order with Slavery as its corner-stone, the Confederate agents in London are careful to push Slavery into the background and put forward that the principal cause of secession was "not Slavery, *but the very high price which, for the sake of protecting the Northern manufactures, the South was obliged to pay for the manufactured goods which they required.*"

One will not fail to observe how delicate is the insinuation here, how deftly they give John Bull the wink that *he* is the boy that shall do the manufacturing for them and free trade at that! But they do not confine themselves to winks, for presently they broadly announce to Earl RUSSELL that they expect he will forthwith "take into consideration the necessity of commercial relations being established with the Government of the Confederate States, *with a view to the preservation of the vast interest sof the commerce of England.*"

These "vast interests" are, of course, those of the great staple, and the insolent swagger with which they dilate on the potency of cotton has the true plantation smack. Writing to Earl RUSSELL in August last, they mention that the picking-season in the cotton-growing States has commenced; that the crop bids fair to be at least an average one, and that "it will be prepared for market, and delivered by our planters and merchants as usual, on the wharves of the ports of those States, *when there shall be a prospect of the blockade being raised, and not before.*"

An embargo, they announce to his Lordship, has been laid upon the passage of cotton on any other terms than recognition, and they demand recognition on the ground that the blockade has been inefficient, and therefore illegal. This forms the subject of their second communication to Earl RUSSELL, (published elsewhere,) under date of Nov. 30. The date is noteworthy—it is during the darkest hour of the *Trent* imbroglio, (indeed the very day of Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch,) just as their former manifesto was made on the heels of the tidings of what they call "the great battle of Bull's Run, in which a well-appointed army of *fifty-five thousand* Federal soldiers gave battle to the Confederate States' army of inferior force," etc. They inclose a schedule of 400 vessels which they claim had run the blockade up to the 20th August—odd enough, this list, which we would like very much to see, is omitted from the Blue Book—and then launch forth in declarations of how "imperatively the great interests of the neutral commerce of the world demand that Her Majesty's Government should take decisive action in declaring the blockade inefficient." And if Her Majesty's Government does not take this step, they declare "they will be very much surprised."

Turning now from the diplomatic labors of Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN to inquire as to the hearing they obtained from the official ear, it appears that the history of their confidences amounts to just one unofficial audience with Earl RUSSELL, and two unofficial notes from him, both of which you might write on your thumb nail, the first (dated August 24,) announcing to them that "Her Majesty's Government cannot undertake to determine by anticipation what may be the issue of the contest, nor acknowledge the independence of the States combined against the United States until the fortune of arms or the more peaceful mode of negotiation shall have more clearly determined the respective positions of the two belligerents;" and the other (dated Dec. 7,) curtly informing them that he must "*decline to enter into any official communication with them.*" With this estoppel close the diplomatic negotiations between Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary and Messrs. YANCEY, ROST, and MANN. Let us hope that mine host at Half-Moon-street, whence they date their official manifestoes takes Confederate scrip in return for the creature comforts of board and lodgings.

With regard to the subsequent aspects of the Confederate cause in England, from the time diplomatic negotiations are thus abruptly broken off till now, the developments of the official policy in Parliament afford all needed information. And on this head nothing could be more significant than the correction of a misreported passage in his speech which the Earl of DERBY, the leader of the opposition, took the trouble to make on the 7th instant. The passage referred to read, as reported in the London *Times*, "I think the time *is nearly come* when the Government may probably be called on to recognize the so far successful revolt of the seceded States." His Lordship announced that it should have read, "The time *has not come* when it can be called on to," etc. They make a difference, those potent particles; for they certify that the last hope of rebel recognition—namely, the hope that the Tories would make an issue with the Government on the American question—is gone. No wonder JEFF. DAVIS was ominously silent as to his Foreign Relations in his Message the other day to his "permanent" Government. No wonder YANCEY has left London in deep disgust, and is seeking to skulk into the rebel States through some rat-hole—only, however, as he will find if he gets there, to wish that he were back in England again, and away from the wrath to come. The next thing we shall see is a fierce outburst of hatred against England on the part of the Southern gentry, journals, Congress and Government, when the British public and Press will learn something as to the true character and feelings of the men on whom they have expended their "sympathies."

New Postal Laws.

We seem destined to be blessed with a great variety of new postal laws. Our Congressional Post-office Committees, after sleeping for years, have at last waked up to the idea that our Post-office can be improved. The people have, by numerous voices, demanded that it should be improved, or else abolished. But, instead of some well-digested bill that would cover all the ground, Mr. COLFAX'S Committee are continually bringing up separate measures by piecemeal, till the postal acts of a single session promise to be more complicated than the whole code of LYCURGUS.

The House has just passed a Post-office Money-order bill, as produced by Mr. BLAKE, of the Post-office Committee. From the best information we have of this bill, it embodies two or three inconvenient, if not absurd features. The commission on money orders will be five cents on all orders on amounts from one dollar to ten, ten cents from ten to twenty dollars, and five cents for every ten dollars above twenty. This makes the money-order system an unlimited system of banking, without any restriction as to the amount sent in a single draft. It also destroys all simplicity in the details of the work, and will in practice require double the labor of clerks and cashiers that would be necessary in a system limited to one or two sorts of orders. Suppose all orders up to ten dollars were charged five cents commission, and from ten to twenty dollars, ten cents; and that no single order could be sent for a larger sum than twenty dollars. If larger amounts were required at one time by one person let the orders be multiplied. If orders for $100 were required, let five different orders be drawn. If a clerk, on this basis of a money-order system, (not Mr. BLAKE'S scheme,) sells in one day a certain number of orders—say two hundred and forty of the smaller orders, (under $10,) and a hundred and sixty of the larger, ($10 to $20,) all he has to do to tell the amount of his commissions for the day, is to multiply the number of smaller orders by five, (cents,) and the number of larger ones by ten, and he has the amount—$12 plus $16=$28. But by Mr. BLAKE'S bill he must go through the laborious process of adding up hundreds of small sums, creating a vast amount of useless labor, with great liability to error. The Senate should correct this, for it is a radical error that will vastly increase the labor and expense of carrying it out.

And why should a money-order system restrict orders to sums of one dollar and upwards? It is evidently absurd, as persons often want to send smaller sums for the payment of small debts or other specific purposes; and so long as the Post-office gets the same sum—five cents—for doing the business that it does for six, eight or ten dollars, the compensation is greater in proportion to the amount of exchange. That feature is absurd, and restricts the usefulness of the measure very materially.

We hear that the Postmaster-General said if there was not a provision for transmitting orders for a larger sum than $20 or $25, in a single draft, the business "would not pay." In answer to that, it may be named that in Great Britain last year over $69,000,000 (sixty-nine millions dollars,) were sent in money orders, and no orders were sent for amounts over $25, and the clear profits were over $140,000.

The same person can purchase and send twenty orders, or a hundred, at the same time, if he chooses, but the simplicity of the system is preserved, and an unlimited species of banking is avoided. This bill, we are told, provides for the entire expenses of the money order system to be defrayed from the commissions. With the complications named above—unlimited amounts in a single order or draft—Mr. BLAKE'S bill will not, in a hundred years, be made into a paying system. Let our legislators profit by the English experience in money orders. Up to 1847 the English money order system was a bill of expense, and in that year the cost was $50,000 (£10,000) above the receipts from commissions. Last year the profit over all expenses was $140,000. That system is simplicity itself, having only two sorts of orders, under ten, and from ten to twenty-five dollars. It does not, however, prevent the poor man from sending a less sum than four shillings sterling, when he desires to. Mr. BLAKE'S bill is an unlimited system of banking—or a United States Bank, for all purposes of domestic exchange—gives an unlimited amount of trouble to the officers and clerks that are to be employed, while its usefulness is extremely limited, so far as the interests of the humbler classes are concerned.

This money order bill has one more feature that will cause a vast amount of labor in the Post-office Department. By not limiting its operation to a certain class of offices, there will be an infinite number of applications for money-order offices at all or nearly all of our twenty-eight thousand Post-offices. If limited to the larger offices, the limit could be extended from time to time, as the system was found to work smoothly.

National Judicial Districts.

We notice that the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, passed a bill establishing a new Judicial District in this State. It diminishes the territory of this Southern District a little, but practically the only effect of it will be to divide the Northern District into two—and this makes the remarks of Mr. DIVEN, who reported the bill, seem rather extraordinary, if correctly reported. He is reported to have alluded to the fact that this City "alone gives more business to the District Court than is transacted in any other District in the United States." True enough, but that seems to us rather an argument against the bill than in favor of it. If Mr. DIVEN would have any one suppose that the placing in another District of the counties above the Highlands, will make any appreciable difference with the business of this District, he is certainly misinformed. The business of this District is the business of the City, and the only way to give relief here, is to give additional Judicial force here. We do not mean to say that the proposed new district may not be needed for the relief of the Northern District, although that has not thus far been so great as to prevent Judge HALL from coming down here now and then, to help transact the business of this District. But this proposed change should be put upon true grounds, and not upon false ones. It will not relieve this District a particle.

Mr. DIVEN is further reported to have said, "The only expense involved is the salary of another Judge, which will be more than saved in traveling expenses now necessary between distant points." We think Mr. DIVEN is mistaken in his figures. The bill fixes the salary of the Judges of the two Districts at $3,000 a year, or about $60 a week, while the present salary of the Judge of the Northern District is, if we mistake not, $2,750. Does any one believe that the traveling expenses of the District Judge in the Northern District amounts to $60 a week, the year round? We do not at any rate. And it will be found, too, if the bill passes, that the salary of the Judge will not be the only expense involved. There will be expenses of clerk and marshal, and office hire, &c., &c., which will certainly be more than they are now. We do not believe that the amounts received by the present clerk and marshal of the Northern District are so large that they can be divided with another clerk and marshal, without that division resulting in a speedy application to Congress on the part of all four to increase their compensation.

MISTAKEN CLEMENCY.—When the war against the rebellion was first commenced, the people took it for granted that the National forces were to be easily triumphant everywhere, and important successes gained by Gen. MCCLELLAN in Western Virginia served to confirm this impression. Although there was a little grumbling at the wholesale administration of the oath of allegiance after the battle at Carricksford, there was a spice of magnanimity in releasing 1,500 prisoners, which was, on the whole, gratifying to the national pride The battle of Bull Run put another phase upon affairs, and there were very few who did not wish that the paroled Georgians and Alabamians were in our custody again, for they would have been a very useful commodity in effecting a restoration of the equilibrium of exchange which had so long been against us. There are symptoms, however, that the overweening confidence which ruled the hour at the outbreak of the rebellion is returning, and it is manifesting itself in the same carelessness regarding the safe custody of the prisoners captured. It was all very well for Gen. BURNSIDE to release, on parole, the twenty-five hundred traitors captured at Roanoke Island. It paid a debt of honor which we had incurred on rebel account, and saved the useless expense of transporting this "elephant," as BURNSIDE styled his unexpected acquisition, to some Northern prison-house; but it is not at all gratifying to hear that Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON, whom we unwillingly accepted as a substute for the redoubtable ALBERT SIDNEY, has, with his staff, ridden unquestioned out of Fort Donelson.—whither no body seems to know—or that the prisoners taken to Chicago are escaping by scores from the camp to which they have been assigned, simply for the want of a sufficient guard. It is impossible to tell what phases of ferocity, unexpected success, or the desperation caused by still further overwhelming defeats may develop among the rebels, and our past experience should lead us to be fully prepared for any emergency which may arise. Will not the proper authorities see to it that the prisoners now in our possession are well cared for?

OUR LATE VICE-PRESIDENT.—Last year, at this time, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, was Vice-President of the United States. A few days ago, when the rebel army, in hot haste, evacuated Southern Kentucky from Bowling Green, he was among the fugitives, and fled out of his native State with at least ten thousand loyal Kentucky soldiers in pursuit. He is now somewhere in Southern Tennessee, in command of a scapegallows rebel crew of three regiments, with his face turned toward the Gulf of Mexico, whither he seems to be fleeing. His men are poorly armed, ragged and reckless, and are described as the offscourings of Kentucky. He has everywhere avoided fighting, even in defence of the local rebel Government over his own State, which he had so great a hand in establishing. It is possible that, shaking off his natural laziness, he may now take to the mountains, and become a brigand-chief, or the leader of a band of rebel thugs. It would certainly be the most fitting termination to his late career. He is a triple traitor, battling not only against the National Government in which he held the second place, but fighting against his native State, and even against his own kith and kin. Of all the melancholy bankruptcies produced by this rebellion, that of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is the most utter and tragical. His fine natural parts, and his unequaled chances for public honors, have, on account of his want of character, only ended in making him the most wretched of traitors. There is a sad moral in the melancholy fate of our late Vice-President.

LAW PERVERTED.—If we are to credit a law item of the 25th inst., Justice STEERS must be held responsible for bad law and bad manners. He is said to have "delivered *a sharp reprimand* to the Eleventh Precinct Police for arresting some Sunday liquor dealers. The magistrate decided that the prisoners *had a right to sell liquor on Sunday*, provided they kept their places closed in front and had no noise inside." We will not stop to discuss the wisdom or propriety of administering "a sharp reprimand" from the Bench to officers of the law manifestly intent on the discharge of their duty to the public, while judicial sympathy is exercised toward skulking and most troublesome criminals. Our issue is joined with this magistrate on a question of law and right. Where does Justice STEERS find a warrant for his *dictum*, that it is "right to sell liquor on Sunday, provided their places are closed in front, &c.? The 21st section of the Excise law of 1857 prohibited the *sale*, or giving away of any intoxicating drinks on Sunday, by any person licensed to sell liquors. It says nothing about "front doors, "noise," or Justice STEERS. The *sale* is a *misdemeanor*, punishable by imprisonment. But, if the dealer be unlicensed, the sale of liquors on *any day* is a misdemeanor—the law having been adjudicated and settled by the Court of Appeals, in the case of Behan *vs.* The People—and by the very terms of the statute, as well as by the letter of the Metropolitan Police act, patrolmen are bound to make arrests for these offences, whatever may be the condition of "front doors" or rear entrances, and however much or little there may be of "noise" on the premises.

In such a state of the law and the facts, we might be warranted in administering "a sharp reprimand" to this Rum Justice. We prefer dismissing the case, however, with two pertinent interrogatories:

Does Justice STEERS consider his oath or office as binding him to betray the public and reprimand the Police, in the interest of Sunday liquor selling?

Is this course the redemption of a part of the pledge given to the "Liquor Dealers' Association," in consideration of the votes of its members at past and future elections?

We hope the Police will carry these cases to higher Courts, that this perversion of law may be rebuked, and the bad manners of the Justice corrected.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mrs. COWLEY'S well-known comedy, called "The Belle's Stratagem," one of the most pleasant society pieces of the past generation, was revived here last evening, with an admirable distribution. Mrs. HOEY is seldom seen to better advantage than in the part of *Letitia Hardy*, where there is scope for her singular contrast of style. The hoydenish exaggeration of the well-bred woman, as well as the little pigues of the lady in her own character, were excellently interpreted. Indeed, the former was so satisfactory to the audience that the artist was frequently applauded, and narrowly escaped an *encore* in her song. Mr. LESTER WALLECK, as *Flutter*, was the light-headed trifler of the fashionable world that the authoress intended to portray; and Mr. FISHER as *Doricourt*, was excellent, albeit somewhat mature for a tender swain. Miss FANNY MORANT, as *Mrs. Rackett*, acted with much dash. Mr. BLAKE, as *Hardy*, was, as usual, all that could be desired. In these comedies the acting of this gentleman is so uniformly good that we can hardly devise a variation on the usual terms of praise.

The comedy has been put on the stage with some care, the masquerade scene in the fourth act being especially good; the opening scene of the second act, however, did not strike us as being quite appropriate for an elegant apartment in the house of *Sir George Touchwood*. It looked more like the parlor of an indifferent boarding-house. The general excellence of the revival excuses an occasional blemish, and the success with which it was received was on the whole justly merited.

IRVING HALL.—The MEYERS sisters—two remarkable young ladies, one of whom has, within the last day or two, achieved a brilliant success at the Winter Garden, as *Eva* in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—will give a grand entertainment at this establishment to-night, assisted by Mr. S. B. MILLS, the eminent pianist, Miss BRAINERD, Mr. GEARY (tenor) and other artists. The programme contains an admirable selection of recitations and musical pieces.

A Card from Mr. Barlow.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice the following paragraph in your paper of this morning:

STANTON AND M'CLELLAN.

"It is generally stated and believed that S. L. M. BARLOW, of New-York, furnished the agent of the Associated Press with the report of Mr. STANTON'S alleged compliment to Gen. MCCLELLAN, in the Railroad Convention, which Mr. STANTON has disavowed."

The facts, so far as I had any connection with this matter, are as follows: After the adjournment of the Convention, I was called upon in the crowded hall of the hotel, by persons who informed me that they were connected with the Press, for information as to the proceedings. I said that a President and Secretaries, and a Committee to confer with the War Department, had been appointed, and that then the Convention adjourned to the next day. Being asked what Mr. STANTON had said, I replied that he had made a most impressive speech, but that I could remember nothing but the substance, which, in the most general terms and without any pretense of verbal accuracy, I gave.

The whole interview probably occupied three minutes. At its close I said: "I fear you will not be able to make much (or anything) of this." One of the reporters answered, "Oh, yes, we will put it in shape at the office." As it appeared, it was incorrect. I think the error arose from joining two sentences into one, in writing out the report for the Press from the brief notes. There could have been no intention to misreport Mr. STANTON'S remarks by any one. There certainly was none by me.

Yours, very respectfully,
SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1862.

Wreck of the Schooner Meteor.

THREE LIVES LOST.

GREENPORT, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The schooner *Meteor* went ashore on Plume Island yesterday morning, during a heavy gale. She was bound, with lumber and old junk, from New-Bedford to New-York. The crew consisted of three beside the Captain. All but the Captain perished. The vessel is a total loss.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

A Working Quorum in Both Houses on Tuesday Night—The State Tax to be Paid in Promptly—A Horse Railroad between Albany and Troy—A Second Bill to Amend the New-York Charter—Regulating Tammany—The State Courts—A Grinding Committee, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1862.

Both Houses of the Legislature met last evening, and both, contrary to the expectations of those conversant with the tardiness of members, generally, to return, had a working quorum, and disposed of a number of bills on the "general order" list. In the Senate, no bill of general interest, except one relative to dividends of Life Insurance Companies, and none of interest to the City were acted upon. In the House, the rules were so amended that a motion to adjourn, or *take a recess*, shall always be in order. Heretofore, this latter could only be done by a special resolution. The object of the amendment is to facilitate the holding of evening sessions on any day.

The Canal Auditors transmitted their annual report of the tolls and tonnage of the State Canals. In Committee of the Whole a bill was considered which compels the Chamberlain of New-York City, and all County Treasurers, to pay the State Tax in their hands into the State Treasury on or before the 15th of March, in each year, under a penalty of $250 to $500, and makes it a felony, punishable by a fine of $500 to $2,000, to use any of the public money in their possession for private uses, only they may deposit such moneys in a bank, and pay over to the State any interest or compensation received for it. They are obliged to make a sworn statement of all moneys, interest, etc., received each year, and to execute a bond, with two sureties, for such an amount as the Comptroller may fix, to fulfill their duties faithfully. If they do not do this, then the bonds are to be sued and the Governor is to remove the neglectful officer. Various local bills were, by common consent, moved forward and considered in Committee of the Whole; also the bill relative to the punishment of crime and concerning criminals confined in State Prisons. This last bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee by the House, after some debate in the Committee of the Whole, retaining its place on the "general orders."

The Albanians and Trojans are becoming so social that omnibuses over Macadamized roads do not answer their turn; and, through the exertions of Mr. PRUYN, the Senator from this District, the Senate has passed to the third reading a bill authorizing a horse railroad between the two cities, and along Broadway in this city. Perhaps, also, the value of lands along the road has something to do with it, but I do not know that a fair lookout for private, in conjunction with public interests, is objectionable. It is only when private benefits are sought at the expense of the public good, that fault can be fairly found. The same rule is fairly applicable to the bills now pending before the Legislature for City railroads in New-York, provided, only, the line of distinction is rigidly drawn in all cases. The full two feet of snow that now cover the roadway do not look very favorable to profitable railroading, though, I confess. This morning is one of the coldest of the season, and is quite in contrast to the warm weather at this time last year. I am not positive, but I believe that the river was open ere this last year—now there are no symptoms of anything of the kind.

Mr. CALLAHAN gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the Charter of New-York City. This is the second bill of this kind introduced, and the fight between the different parties represented by them is likely to prove quite interesting.

Mr. CODDINGTON startled the New-York members by giving notice of a bill to regulate nominating Conventions in the City of New-York, which Mr. SMITH followed up by noticing a bill to legalize primary elections in New-York City. Mr. OLVANY introduced a bill to raise the pay of the New-York State Volunteers. It provided that every non-commissioned officer and private from this State serving in the war to put down rebellion, shall receive five dollars per month in addition to their present pay; this sum to be paid from a fund raised by the State for the purpose, and in charge of a Board consisting of several of the State officers. The act is designed to take effect on the 1st of May next.

Mr. PRINGLE introduced a bill in relation to the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, which provides that the terms of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals for the decision of causes shall be public; that the opinions or decisions shall be delivered in public; that all written opinions, after being read, shall be immediately filed with the Clerk, and that the Clerk shall make a record of the vote of each member of the Court.

Mr. SMITH's resolution raising a Committee of Seventeen, two from each Judicial District, to consider local bills, against which no remonstrance has been made, and report them complete for passage, ostensibly to save time, is a revival of the Grinding Committees which have been so much in vogue at the end of almost every session of the Legislature for several years past, and have been the prolific source of corrupt legislation and dishonor to the Legislature of the State. Messrs. PIERCE and ALVORD spoke forcibly against the resolution, and Mr. PIERCE suggested as a substitute that a Special Committee of Five be raised to look over the calendar and select bills of general interest and those relating to New-York City, and that the bills recommended by this Committee have precedence in the action of the House. Mr. ALVORD opposed both the original resolution and the proposed substitute, expressed himself willing to concur with any gentleman in moving forward bills of acknowledged general interest, and then moved to lay the whole subject upon the table. His motion was passed almost unanimously.

Mr. DUTCHER's resolution compelling members to vote upon the first calling of the roll, if within the bar, was taken up for consideration and tabled again most unceremoniously. It is claimed by members that it is not right to compel them to vote upon a bill which they do not understand. The case stands simply thus: if bills do not receive a majority vote, in some cases, and a two-thirds vote in others, when three-fifths of the members vote, they fail of passage by default, as you may say. If members do not understand a bill, which admission, by the way is an imputation either upon their judgment or their attention to business, they can vote against it. The result in either case is identical, viz.: the defeat of the bill; but in the one case members not voting have no responsibility to shoulder, and in the other they must bear the credit or the odium of their record. The course which this resolution compels has these additional *advantages*—that it takes away the temptation to make up the requisite vote by voting with the popular side and that it saves time occupied in calling absentees.

The House then took up unfinished business, and proceeded to discuss, in Committee of the Whole, the bill to build a bridge across the Chenango Canal, in the City of Utica. After prolonged discussion, progress was reported, and then, in the House, the bill was sent back to the Committee on Canals, and the House took a recess until this evening. The Spring-street Railroad has a second hearing before the Railroad Committee this afternoon. It will be remembered that at the first hearing no objection was developed. The Broadway railroad comes up again to-morrow afternoon for a final hearing.

In the Senate, this morning, the bill defining and regulating the powers, duties and compensation of the Captain of the Port and Harbor-masters of the Port of New-York was considered in Committee of the Whole, and, after a variety of verbal amendments, it was passed to a third reading. I have carefully read over the bill, to give a synopsis of it, but its formation is so terse and compact, that a synopsis would necessarily be almost as long as the bill itself, while it might fail to convey some important shade of meaning implied in its exact language. Deeming the subject one of much interest, and the bill as one designed to correct long-established and crying abuses, I send a copy complete, and would recommend it to the attention of those interested in its provisions. H.

AN ACT DEFINING AND REGULATING THE POWERS, DUTIES AND COMPENSATION OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT AND HARBOR-MASTERS OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

The People of the State of New-York, Represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor shall appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, an officer to be called Captain of the Port of New-York, and to assist him, subordinate to his directions, eleven Harbor-masters. Nine of said Harbor-masters shall reside in the City of New-York and two in the City of Brooklyn. At least five of said Harbor-masters shall have been masters of vessels, sailing from said port; or pilots, who shall have been engaged in piloting vessels in or from said port; or seamen, that have been engaged in navigating the waters of the harbor of New-York. Said Harbor-masters shall hold their office two years, and said Captain of the Port shall hold his office three years, and until others are appointed, unless sooner removed for cause. Before entering on his duties, said Captain of the Port shall execute a bond to the people of this State in the penal sum of $10,000, with at least two sufficient sureties, to be approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and the proper application of all fees and moneys that may come into his hands as such officer; and each of said Harbor-masters shall execute a like bond in the penal sum of $2,500, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, said bonds to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of, and the Captain of the Port shall have power to divide the port of New-York into eleven Districts, specifying the limits and boundaries thereof; and he may, whenever the exigencies of the business demand, redistrict the said port, or alter any such Districts. To each of such Districts he shall have power to appoint a Harbor-master to perform the duties thereof, (and may change such Harbor-master from one District to another,) or put two or more Districts under the care of one Harbor-master, as the exigencies of business may require.

SEC. 3. The said Captain of the Port shall set apart, keep and reserve all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves of the City of New-York, from the east side of Pier No. 2 to, and including, the east side of Pier No. 9, East River, from the 20th day of March to the 1st day of January in each year, for the exclusive use and accommodation of canal boats and barges, engaged in the business of transporting property on the Hudson River or coming to tide-water from the Canals of the State, arriving in said port from Albany, or any place north or west thereof, and he shall assign such other accommodations for said canal-boats and barges in other parts of the port of New-York, as may from time to time be necessary in receiving or discharging their cargoes.

SEC. 4. No vessel, other than canal-boats or barges, shall use or enter into for the purpose of using any part of the port of New-York set apart for the use of canal-boats and barges, without the written consent of the Captain of the Port first had and obtained therefor, under a penalty of $100 for every day that such vessel shall remain in said part of said port so set apart, after being notified to leave by the Captain of the Port or a Harbor-master, and said penalty shall be a lien upon any such vessel, and be enforced by proceedings against, instituted by and in the name of the Captain of said port, according to the provisions of the laws of this State concerning attachment against vessels.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Captain of said port to collect and receive all fees hereafter provided for the services of Harbor-masters, and on the first Monday of each month to make out an account and duly verify the same on oath, of all moneys which have become due for fees and have been collected, and such account shall be open to the inspection of said Harbor-masters at all times, and the money received shall be divided equally between said Harbor-masters and himself, after deducting such office and legal expenses as may have been necessarily expended in the discharge of his duties as Captain of the Port; provided, however, that such office and legal expenses shall not exceed, in any one month, the sum of $150.

SEC. 6. The following fees shall be collected under this act and no others: All ships or vessels of the United States of more than 150 tons burden, and all ships or vessels of any foreign nation that are permitted by the laws of the United States to enter on the same terms as vessels of the United States, which shall enter the said port of New-York, or load or unload, or make fast to any wharf therein, shall pay one and one-half of one cent. per ton, to be computed from the tonnage expressed in the registers or enrollments of such ships or vessels respectively. All other foreign ships or vessels which shall arrive at and enter the said port and, load or unload, or make fast to any wharf therein, shall pay three cents per ton, to be computed on the tonnage expressed in the registers or the documents on board, except that all coastwise sloops and schooners over one hundred and fifty tons shall pay $2 fee, and no more. And where difficulties arise between vessels of less than one hundred tons burden, and the Captain of the Port or a Harbor-master is called upon to settle the same, the vessel in fault shall pay $2, if a sailing vessel, and $1 if a canal-boat or barge. Such fees shall be paid by the masters, owners, or consignees of such ships or vessels, at the office of the Captain of the Port, or to persons authorized by him to collect the same, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of such ship or vessel, and in default thereof, if the same shall have been first duly demanded, such master, owner, or consignee, on whom such demand shall have been previously made, shall pay double the amount of such fees, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the Captain of said port, in any Court having cognizance thereof. All fees under this act shall be paid to the Captain of the Port, or upon his written order, and he shall have power to employ the necessary assistance in making collections thereof, at an expense of not more than 5 per cent. upon the amount collected, which expense shall not be considered office expense.

SEC. 7. Each Harbor-master shall have power, within the district assigned to him, to provide and assign suitable accommodations for all ships and vessels, and regulate them in the stations they are to occupy at the wharves or in the stream, and to remove from time to time such vessels as are not employed in receiving or discharging their cargoes, to make room for such others as require to be more immediately accommodated for the purpose of receiving or discharging their cargoes, and shall have power to determine as to the fact of their being fairly and in good faith employed in receiving or discharging their cargoes, and shall have authority to determine how far and in what instances it is the duty of the master and others having charge of ships and vessels to accommodate each other in their respective situations. And if any master or any person having charge of any ship or vessel shall refuse or neglect to move his ship or vessel when ordered to do so by the Captain of the Port, or by a Harbor-master, or shall resist or forcibly oppose said officers in the discharge of their duties, such master or person so refusing, neglecting, resisting or opposing, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $50, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by and in the name of the Captain of the Port, before any Court having cognizance thereof.

SEC. 8. Each of said Harbor-masters shall remain in and perform the duties of the district or districts assigned to him by the Captain of the Port, and shall not absent himself from the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn without the written permission of the Captain of the Port. He shall not appoint any deputy or assistant, or delegate the powers of his office to any person or persons whatsoever. He shall not collect any fees under this act, unless authorized to do so by the Captain of the Port; he shall not take or receive directly or indirectly any money or valuable thing or compensation for his services, or on account of the exercise of his powers of office. Any Harbor-master violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of record, be punished by a fine of five hundred dollars, and in addition thereto may, by in the discretion of the court, be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall falsely represent himself to be a Harbor-master, or wrongfully perform the duties of Harbor-master, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the County Jail for a term not exceeding sixty days, and fined, in the discretion of the Court, a sum not exceeding $25.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Captain of the Port to hear any complaint against any Harbor-master for improperly attending to or discharging the duties of his office, and his defence thereto. He shall examine into such complaint and defence, and have authority to administer oaths upon such examinations, and if, after such examination, there shall, in his judgment, be sufficient ground therefor, he shall send said complaint, with the evidence in the matter, to the Governor of the State, within ten days from the receipt of such complaint by the Captain of the Port, and until the decision of the matter by the Governor, he may suspend such Harbor-master from the exercise of the duties of his office, and during the period of such suspension such Harbor-master shall not receive or be entitled to any pay, if he be adjudged guilty of the offence charged.

SEC. 11. If the Captain of the Port shall charge, or receive, or bargain to take or receive, directly, or indirectly, any fees greater than those allowed by this act, or shall receive, or agree to receive any money or valuable thing, or compensation whatever, as a present or gratuity for the exercise of his official judgment or discretion, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for the term of one month in the county jail.

SEC. 12. All fines and penalties collected under this act, shall be for and applied to the use of the New-York Hospital.

SEC. 13. The Captain of the Port shall report to the Governor of the State, under oath, the whole amount of fees received under this act, each year, to the 31st of December, and such report shall be made within ten days from such 31st of December.

SEC. 14. The terms of office of the Captain of the Port and Harbor-masters shall continue during the terms for which they were appointed, unless they shall be removed for cause, according to the provisions of this act, and the Captain of the Port and Harbor-masters shall be governed by and be subject to this act.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the Captain of the Port, or a Harbor-master whenever required by the captain, owner, or consignee of any vessel, or any person having charge of any vessel, to show a copy of this act to such captain, owner or consignee, and no person shall be fined for a violation of this act until that has been done.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to remove the said Captain of the Port, or any of said Harbor-masters, from office for any malfeasance of office or willful neglect of the duties thereof.

SEC. 17. All acts heretofore existing relating to the Captain of the Port, or to Harbor-masters of the port of New-York, are hereby repealed, but nothing contained in this act shall be construed to change, alter or repeal in any way chapter 261 of the laws of 1858.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect immediately.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The session of the Senate was devoid of interest.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill for the relief of the families of volunteers in Westchester County.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill to authorize the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad Company to use rails of not less than forty pounds to the lineal yard.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole and considered the bill defining the duties of the Captain of the Port and Harbor-masters of New-York.

The bill authorizes the Governor to appoint eleven Harbor-masters—nine to reside in New-York and two in Brooklyn.

Mr. SMITH moved as an amendment, three reside in Brooklyn and the residue in New-York.

Mr. ANGEL moved to strike out the restrictions as to residence.

Mr. MURRAY opposed the amendment. These offices belonged to New-York and Brooklyn, and not to politicians of the State.

Mr. ANGEL said that one-half of the tonnage of New-York came from the interior of the State. There were men in the interior of the State fully competent to the discharge of the duties of Harbor-masters.

Mr. HARDIN moved that the Harbor-masters reside in Brooklyn during their term of office.

After debate, this amendment was adopted.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved to appropriate all fines and penalties collected under the act, to the Marine Hospital.

The bill was then reported complete and ordered to a third reading.

The Senate took up the bill to amend the charter of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. MURPHY, in a clear, able speech explained the reforms sought to be secured by the bill. He then moved that the bill be referred to the Brooklyn Senators to report complete.

Motion adopted.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Owing to the recess no reports were made from Committees.

A large number of petitions were presented, among them several for and against the Brooklyn Carrying Company bill.

Several notices were given of bills by the New-York Delegation, among them the following:

By Mr. CALLAHAN—To amend the City Charter and Registry law.

By Mr. SMITH—To reduce the fare on the City Railroads.

By Mr. LALOR—To protect the rights of passengers in cars and omnibuses.

By Mr. CHILDS—To prevent fraudulent sales of butts, barrels and hogsheads.

Also, several bills having for their object the reform of the Tammany Society and primary elections of New-York, consisting of the following:

By Mr. CODDINGTON—To regulate Nominating Conventions in New-York.

By Mr. ALVANY—To amend the charter of the Tammany Society.

By Mr. SMITH—To legalize the primary elections of New-York.

The Bank Superintendent presented the annual report of the condition of the Savings Banks in the State.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. PRINGLE—Providing that the terms of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals for the decision of causes shall be public; that the opinions and decisions shall be delivered in public; that all written opinions after being read shall be immediately filed with the clerk, and that the clerk shall make a record of the vote of each member of the Court.

By Mr. ALVANY—To increase the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers of volunteers five dollars a month.

By Mr. WHEELER—To provide for the closure of mechanics' liens, or liens created by pledge or pawn.

The Annual Appropriation bill for the canal debt and the maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year of 1862 was passed.

Mr. LOUTRELL called up the resolution requiring the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to report the amount of fines received, the disposition made of them, and under what authority they were imposed.

Mr. CALLAHAN moved to amend by requiring the information to be detailed with the name of each person fined, the amount of the fine, and the reason of the fine.

Mr. LOUTRELL accepted the amendment.

The resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. HALL, all the Game laws were referred to a Select Committee of Five, to report a general Game law.

Mr. SMITH moved to refer all matters relating to the City of New-York to the Delegation of that City. Laid over.

Mr. LOUTRELL offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to report before the 15th of March, the number, grade and pay of all persons employed on the Police force in any capacity, and whether any of the employes are under 21 years of age, or hold other offices, or draw their pay without performing any duties.

The Public Defence bill was made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The resolution offered by Mr. SMITH, creating a Sub-Committee of the Whole, consisting of fifteen members, to report unopposed local bills complete, was called up.

Mr. PIERCE offered an amendment creating a Committee of Five, to report bills proper to be considered first under general orders.

Messrs. ALVORD and W. M. THOMAS opposed the resolution.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock to consider bills in Committee of the Whole. The following bills were ordered to a third reading: In relation to the distribution of soldiers' allotments; to provide for the examinations of accounts of the Treasurer and Canal Department and securities in the Bank Department; to incorporate the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Mutual Aid Society of East Genesee. Several other bills of local interest were considered.

Adjourned.

The Spring-street Railroad.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Farther hearing on the Spring-street Railroad bill is set down for Tuesday, March 5.

The Rebel Commissioners' Appeal to England to Break the Blockade.

From the English Blue-Book.

MESSRS. YANCEY, ROST AND MANN TO EARL RUSSELL—(RECEIVED NOV. 30.)

LONDON, Nov. 30, 1861.

The undersigned have been instructed by the President of the Confederate States to communicate to Her Britannic Majesty's Government copies of the list of vessels which have arrived at and departed from the various ports of the Confederate States since the *proclamation of a blockade of those ports, up to the 20th of August last, by which it will be seen that up to that time more than 400 vessels had arrived and departed unmolested.*

Since the date of these Reports, other and most important violations of the blockade are known to have occurred. The undersigned will instance a few of the most prominent and well-known:

The British steamer *Bermuda* went into the port of Savannah from Falmouth, England, on the 28th of September, and left that port for Havre on the 1st instant.

The Confederate States steamer *Theodora* left Charleston on or about the 1st of October, put to sea, and returned on the same day.

The same steamer left Charleston on the 11th of October for Havana, proceeded to that port, took in cargo, and entered the port of Savannah about the 20th of the same month.

The Confederate ship *Helen* left the port of Charleston on the 2d of November, and arrived at Liverpool on the 25th inst.

Three ships, with cargoes, arrived from Havana in the Confederate port of Savannah, about the 24th of October.

On the 26th of October, the Confederate States steamer *Nashville*, left the port of Charleston, and arrived at Southampton the 21st inst.

It was declared by the five Great European Powers, at the Conference of Paris, that "blockades, to be binding, must be effective—that is, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy's coast;" a principle long before sanctioned by leading publicists, and now acknowledged by all civilized nations. When these resolutions were communicated to the Government of the United States, though that relating to privateers was rejected, (without a modification,) the principle there applied to blockades was unequivocally affirmed. On the 13th of August last, the Government of the Confederate States acknowledged the same principle, in its full extent, by a Declaration of its Congress.

The undersigned confidently submit that the annexed list of vessels that have arrived at and cleared from the ports of the Confederate States since the blockade was proclaimed by the Government of the United States, is conclusive evidence that this blockade has not been effective, and is therefore not binding.

May not the Government of the Confederate States, then, fairly suggest that the five Great Powers owe it to their own consistency, to the rule of conduct so formally laid down for their guidance, and to the commercial world (so deeply interested), to make good their declaration, so solemnly and publicly made? Propositions of such gravity, and emanating from sources so high, may fairly be considered as affecting the general business relations of human society, and as controlling, in a great degree, the calculations and arrangements of nations, so far as they are concerned in the rules thus laid down. Men have a right to presume that a law thus proclaimed will be universally maintained by those who have the power to do so, and who have taken it upon themselves to watch over its execution; nor will any suppose that particular States or cases would be exempted from its operation under the influence of partiality or favor. *If, therefore, we can prove the blockade to have been ineffectual, we perhaps have a right to expect that the nations assenting to this Declaration of the Conference at Paris will not consider it to be binding.* We are fortified in this expectation, not only by their own declarations, but by the nature of the interests affected by the blockade. So far, at least, it has been proved that the only certain and sufficient source of cotton supply has been found in the Confederate States. It is probable that there are more people without than within the Confederate States who derive their means of living from the various uses which are made of this important staple. A war, therefore, which shuts up this great source of supply from the general uses of mankind is directed as much against those who transport and manufacture cotton as against those who produce the raw material. Innocent parties who are thus affected may well insist that a right whose exercise operates so unfavorably on them shall only be used within the strictest limits of public law. Would it not be a movement more in consonance with the spirit of the age to insist that, among the many efficient means of waging war, this one should be excepted in deference to the general interests of mankind, so many of whom depend for their means of living upon a ready and easy access to the greatest and cheapest cotton market of the world? If, for the general benefit of commerce, some of its great routes have been neutralized, so as to be unaffected by the chances of war, might not another interest, of a greater and more worldwide importance, claim at least so much consideration as to demand the benefit of every presumption in favor of its protection against all the chances of war save those which arise under the strictest rules of public war?

This is a question of almost as much interest to the world at large as it is to the Confederate States. No belligerent can claim the right thus to injure innocent parties by such a blockade, except to the extent that it can be shown to furnish the legitimate, or, perhaps we might go still further and say, the necessary means to prosecute the war successfully. If it has become obvious, as would now seem to be the case, that no blockade which they can maintain will enable the United States to subdue the Confederate States of America, upon what plea can its further continuance be justified to third parties who are so deeply interested in a ready and easy access to the cheapest and most abundant sources of cotton supply? Perhaps we had the right to expect, inasmuch as by the Proclamation of Her Britannic Majesty neutrality had been declared as between the belligerents, that one of the parties would not have been allowed to close the ports of the other by a mere proclamation of blockade without an adequate force to sustain it.

The undersigned submit to Her Majesty's Government that a real neutrality calls for a rigid observance of international and municipal law in their application to both belligerents, and that a relaxation of the principles of public law in favor of one of the parties violating them, can be nothing more nor less than an injury done to that extent to the other side. Any considerations of sympathy for the embarrassed condition of the United States, if allowed to relax the application of those laws, must be justly considered as so much aid and comfort given to them at the expense of the Confederate States, and the undersigned cannot for a moment believe that such a policy can influence Her Majesty's Government.

The undersigned have forborne to press these great questions upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government with that assiduity which, perhaps, the interests of the Confederate States would have justified, knowing the great interests of Her Majesty's Government in the preservation of friendly relations with both the belligerent Powers. *They cannot but think that the facts connected with this nominal blockade, and the great interests of the neutral commerce of the world, imperatively demand that Her Majesty's Government should take decisive action in declaring the blockade ineffective.*

These views are affirmed as much in the general interests of mankind as in that of the Confederate States, who do not ask for assistance to enable them to maintain their independence against any Power which has yet assailed them.

The undersigned have been further instructed by their Government to communicate to that of Her Britannic Majesty a copy of resolutions adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States, Aug. 13, 1861. It is annexed as Inclosure No. 2.

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) W. L. YANCEY,
P. H. ROST,
A. DUDLEY MANN.

EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY—COLD COMFORT.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 7.

Lord RUSSELL presents his compliments to Mr. YANCEY, Mr. ROST and Mr. MANN. He has had the honor to receive their letters and inclosures of the 27th and 30th of November; *but in the present state of affairs he must decline to enter into any official communication with them.* RUSSELL.

The Recent Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The insurance on the fire last night is estimated at $450,000: Boston offices, $245,000; New-York offices $85,000; Delaware Office, Philadelphia, $10,000; the balance mainly among the New-England offices, including $14,500 in a Springfield office; $10,000 in the Massasoit, Springfield, and $9,000 in the Atlantic, Providence, and smaller sums in New-Haven, Hartford and Pittsfield offices.

Marine Disasters.

RIVER HEAD, L. I., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The schooner *Antelope*, Capt. SPEED, of San Francisco, formerly of Boston, with 400 barrels of mackerel, to WOODRUFF & ROBINSON, of New-York, has run ashore in the Sound, opposite this place, and is in a sinking condition.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 545, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, FULL DETAILS OF THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON, accompanied by Maps and Diagrams, from our special correspondents, together with the official report of Gen. GRANT.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Showing How the Fall of Fort Donelson is Received, and What Lessons Are to be Learned from Northern Perseverance.

EUROPEAN NEWS, by the *Niagara*—Papers before Parliament concerning the War in America—Important Declaration of Earl RUSSELL to the Southern Commissioners—England cannot acknowledge the Confederate States.

THE EXECUTION OF GORDON.—Scenes Incident to his Last Moments—Attempt to Commit Suicide by Taking Strychnine—Sketch of his Life—Statements of Attending Physicians, Clergymen and Keepers.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General, of the Week.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

Coughs.—We seldom have occasion to experiment in medicines—less seldom do we recommend to others that for which we have so great distaste ourselves. We have however, of late, on one or two occasions, had occasion to use some of DR. BROWN'S TROCHES, and experienced relief therefrom.—*Christian Mirror, Portland.*

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.
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I beg leave to announce to the ladies of New-York, that I shall have the honor to introduce, on SATURDAY, March 1,
THE ANKLET,
a beautiful design for the protection of the ankle—giving support and strength, besides making an elegant finish to the top of the boot. Every lady should have a pair who desires to be well dressed for promenade.
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No American Should wear a Yoke around his Neck.—McLAUGHLIN'S New Union Shirt must supersede all others. Made to measure at No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

MARRIED.

SMITH—PELL.—In Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Samuel Clements, of Gambier, Ohio, Rev. MARSHALL B. SMITH, Rector of St. John's Church, Passaic, to AUGUSTA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of John B. Pell, Esq., of Passaic.

DIED.

DUGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, Mr. GILBERT DUGAN, in the 39th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 67 Greene-st. Funeral hereafter to be noticed.

GREEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, ADELIA, daughter of Wm. and Adelia Green, aged 2 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 277 West 27th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Evergreens for interment.

CONOVER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 26, GEORGE S. CONOVER, in the 50th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, the 28th inst., at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 35 East 29th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

LONG.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, ELIZABETH S. LONG, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 7 Pacific-place, West 29th-st., on Friday, Feb. 28, at 1 P. M.

HANCE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, after a short and severe illness, REVO C. HANCE, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, on Friday, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

O'CONNOR.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, of scarlet fever and diphtheria, MICHAEL J., son of John F. and Eleanor K. O'Connor, aged 4 years.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 24, ISABELLA, widow of the late Col. James Harrison, aged 63 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 141 Lexington-av.

PENDLETON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 25, EDMUND H. PENDLETON, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Thursday, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment.

CURTIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, ISABEL, youngest child of Alfred L. and Maria E. Curtis, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Joseph Curtis, No. 22 West 31st-st., on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 25, ELIZABETH GRAHAM, relict of James Graham, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, H. A. Graham, No. 6 King-st.

MOREAU.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, JOSEPH MOREAU, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Thursday next, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 14 2d-st., without further invitation.

DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 24, WALTER G. DAVIS.

Funeral to-morrow at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 29 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MINTURN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, LYDIA C., widow of Nathaniel G. Minturn, and daughter of the late Samuel Coates, of Philadelphia, in the 76th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, President-st., first house above Henry-st., South Brooklyn, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 3 P. M.

ADDINSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, ANNIE, infant daughter of George W. and Lois Addinsell, aged 13 days.

LLOYD.—In South Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 25, THOMAS O. LLOYD, aged 23 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of his brother-in-law, H. D. Sharot, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of 4th-av. and 19th-st., South Brooklyn.

MERSHON.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 25, MARY H. B., wife of Wm. Mershon, aged 33 years and 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 213 South 3d-st., Jersey City. Her remains will be taken to Lawrenceville, N. J., for interment.

DECKER.—In Springville, S. I., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 26, JAMES DECKER, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Asbury M. E. Church on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KELLOGG.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, SHIPLEY B., youngest son of Henry and Julia W. Kellogg, aged 8 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, at New-Rochelle, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

LAW.—In Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Dr. JAMES LAW, aged 50 years.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Trains leave Chambers-st. dépôt at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRENCH.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 25, of inflammation of the lungs, CHARLOTTE, youngest child of Rev. Edward W. and Julia D. French, aged 3 months and 12 days.

The funeral services will take place at the residence, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—In De Ruyter, on Saturday, Feb. 22, of consumption, A. R. WILLIAMS, son of the late Mathew W. Williams, of the same place, aged 28 years, 8 months and 16 days.

BRUSH.—In Versailles, Ky., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, MOSES T. BRUSH, formerly of Cairo, Greene County, N. Y., in the 32d year of his age.

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14, 20, 54, 34, 11, 57, 55, 73, 15, 46, 17, 28, 64.
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59, 75, 22, 32, 33, 1, 51, 30, 17, 29, 31, 28, 4.
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71, 16, 58, 43, 44, 21, 47, 45, 56, 10, 28, 20, 73, 29, 25, 9.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 159.—Feb. 26, 1862.
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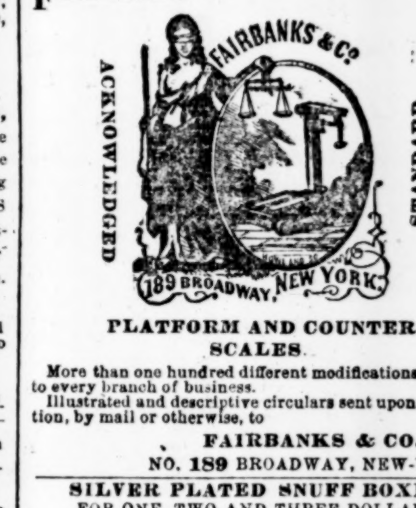

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At the present time, a drama like UNCLE TOM'S CABIN cannot fail to possess a deep interest for the New-York public, offering, as it does, a vivid picture of life in that portion of the Union now arrayed in arms against the Government of the United States, and all the noblest interests of mankind. It is a thoroughly American play, and must find its truest interpretation in an American theatre.
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AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, on *The Importance of Sanatory Science.* And J. SMITH HOMANS, Esq., on *The Comparative Value of the Northern and Southern Portions of the United States to England, in a Commercial Point of View.*
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Sec'y.

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III.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL—"Never Say Fail!"—One of Twenty-six Lions; an Exciting Incident in the Life of Gérard, the Lion-killer—A Fortune in Itself—A Chicago Railway Incident—The Death of a Railway Dog—A Touching Incident—"Down in Front!"—Victimized Innocence—Didn't Like the Swindle—The Decision of the Cabinet—The Captain and the Green Irish Boy—Not Drunk, but Almighty Discouraged.
IV.—INDEX TO RAILWAY MAPS.
V.—UNITED STATES TIME INDICATOR, showing the difference of time between the various cities of the United States, including San Francisco, California, and London, England—with illustrations.
VI.—APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.
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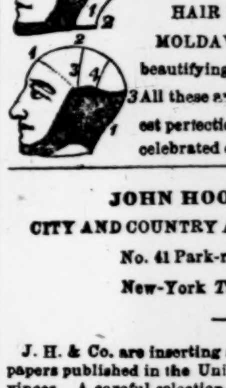
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Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
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HONOR TO THE BRAVE.
MEDAL FOR HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.
We, the undersigned, citizens and daughters of New-York, who have heard with admiration of the daring bayonet charge of HAWKINS' NEW-YORK ZOUAVES along the bloody causeway and over the rebel ramparts at Roanoke; and who feel desirous of doing honor to the noble youths who are sustaining the pride of our City in the battle-field, do hereby subscribe the following sums set opposite our names, for the purpose of purchasing a medal to be presented to each member of said regiment.
Subscription List and Money to be returned to the office of James R. Whiting, Esq., No. 132 Nassau-st.

NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Candidates for positions as Superintendents or teachers at Port Royal are requested to meet the Home Committee, at No. 320 Broadway, WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock. C. C. LEIGH.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION RESPECTING JOSEPH MARSH, tailor, lately residing in Brooklyn, L. I., and formerly in the employment of James Nash, will be thankfully received by his brother, Ellis Marsh, No. 40 Railroad-avenue, Newark, N. J. Western papers please copy.

243, 143, 203,–3, 173, 43,–123, 243,–113, 203,–113, 203,–223, 173, 83, 193, 43,–123, 43,–23, 3, 173, 43,–33, 83, 23, 103,–63, 143, 33,–13, 113, 43, 183, 183,–243, 143, 203.

C. M.–WAS ON HAND AT THE TIME APPOINTED, but did not see you. Will be there again on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. H. McF.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY–The valuable property lately owned and occupied by Wm. Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y. The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple-trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all the best varieties. The buildings consist of a fine large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence; also, for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding-school or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse and 22 from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Railroad, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE–THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT–A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 13 rooms, suitable for a first-class family, with modern improvements, including gas, &c., and one-fourth of an acre, stocked with ornamental, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c., with a stable attached; situated at Clifton, S. I., within three minutes' walk of two ferries; neighborhood retired, and first-class; churches and schools in immediate vicinity; will be sold on favorable terms, or rented to desirable tenants for one year or longer, at a low price. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st., or to Mr. W., Box No. 747 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE–FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Greenwich, Conn., 29 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. 8 acres of land, laid out in lawn, garden, meadow and orchard. The shrubbery is highly ornamental, the fruit very abundant and choice, the house modern built, and the land and water view splendid. The location is notoriously healthy, convenient to schools, churches and dépôt, and the place is believed to be one of the most desirable within reasonable distance of the City. Will be sold, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE–A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle; the house, containing 10 rooms, is beautifully situated immediately upon the salt water; the grounds, five acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and well stocked with fruit; good bathing, fishing, boating; within 15 minutes of the railroad cars, and 3 minutes of the steamboat landing; rent $500. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs; or ISRAEL P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.–A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the dépôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room, &c. Is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 233 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE–An elegant country seat on the Hudson, at Sing Sing, N. Y., and five minutes' walk from the dépôt. Splendid mansion, carriage-house, &c., with six acres, finely shaded, and magnificent view of the river. Will be let for a first-class hotel, or first-class boarding-house, but private family preferred; or will be sold much below its value, or exchanged for first-class City property. Address W. A. P., Box No 178 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED–A first-class residence at Rye. The house is large, new and elegant; contains water and gas pipes. There is abundance of shade, fine orchard, large garden, plenty of small fruits, a young plantation of dwarf pear-trees, carriage-house, poultry-yard, &c. The place is three minutes' walk from the station, and there are fine views over Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Inquire of, or address Mr. SCRIBNER, 124 Grand-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE–Thirty-five minutes by steam, on the New-Haven Railroad. There is three-quarters of an acre of land in lawn and garden, under-drained, and stocked with an abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, vines and shrubbery. The house has ten rooms and a dry cellar; out-houses for wagon, cow, pigs and poultry. R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET–TO CLOSE AN estate, a country seat of about 14 acres; good building; modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath-room, water closets, range, stationary wash-tubs, ice-house, ice-pond, stables, carriage-house, poultry-house, garden, &c., one mile from dépôt, in Westchester County, and 17 miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE–A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET–A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., within 45 minutes by railroad of Hamilton-av. Ferry; the house is large, and situated directly upon New-York Bay; barns, ice-house filled, and four acres of land are attached. There is an abundance of fruit, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No 63 Wall-st., third story.

COUNTRY HOTEL BOARDING OR WATER CURE AT FISHKILL LANDING.–Will sell or rent to a responsible party, on accommodating terms, a large new house; will accommodate from 150 to 200 guests; range, baths, hot and cold water, barn and carriage-house and two acres of ground. For plan and sketch, apply to C. L. CHURCH, No. 527 Hudson-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON–FOR SALE–At Cornwall, near Newburgh, 15 acres fruit and shade trees, &c. Large and handsome dwelling, and all the other necessary out-buildings. This is a complete gentleman's seat, and the health of this location is unsurpassed on the river. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET–OR FOR SALE, AT SING SING, THE large house and ten acres of land, known as the State House property; it is in perfect order; will be rented low; it is well calculated for a boarding-house. Apply to A. LEGGETT, No 205 Front-st., or C. GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT–A VILLA RESIDENCE, at Claremont, N. J., 2½ miles from the ferry; lot 50x120; house, (frame, filled in with brick,) 22x28; wing, (half story,) 16x22. Three stage lines pass very near the house. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE–A GOOD HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH barn, &c., (new,) two wells, garden, fruit trees, lawn, two acres, beautifully located, 45 miles from New-York by rail or water; cost to build $3,800—offered for less than $3,000. See painting at piano-rooms, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had.

A NUMBER OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES to exchange. Also, farms and building-sites in Westchester County, near the City. All business connected with Westchester property attended to. G. W. DITCHETT, Westchester land office, corner Chatham and Chambers sts., second floor.

ORANGE, N. J.–FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE–A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND three acres of land; all the modern improvements; well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood first-class, within forty minutes of the City by railroad, every hour. Terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE–A NEW AND WELL-BUILT HOUSE, with one acre of land tastefully laid out, pleasantly located, within an hour's ride of the City. For sale on easy terms. JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.–RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET.–HOUSE AND BARN, WITH 13 ACRES of land, to let, one mile from Astoria. Inquire at No. 61 Pearl-st. J. M. BLACKWELL.

TO LET–A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the dépôt.

FARMS.

RARE CHANCE.–$7,500 FOR A FINE FARM of 50 acres, in Westchester County, N. Y., one hour by rail from the City. Good fruit, large new buildings, &c., all in good order. A very healthy place. Address S. H., Box No. 10, Harrison Post-office, N. Y.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE–20 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from dépôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.–HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUFACTURERS, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

FOR SALE–SODA WATER APPARATUS, NEW and second-hand, of every description. Druggists, Confectioners and Bottlers, send for an illustrative and descriptive catalogue and price list, at WILLIAM GEE'S, Nos. 6 and 7 New-Haven Railroad Buildings, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET–IN THE TIMES' BUILDING–Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LEASE–THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 216 William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x200 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered; fit for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS–Singly or otherwise, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 211, 213 Centre-st., and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted, and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always steady and reliable, supplied by a Corliss & Nightingale 150-horse engine. Terms very low, and possession immediately, if wanted. Apply at the office No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER–LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, with offices and large wareroom or store and basement, well adapted for the sewing machine or any light manufacturing business, said premises being on the corner of Broome and Mercer sts., including the large second-story room, corner of Broadway. Inquire on the premises of WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st.

TO LET–STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 144 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st., 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET OR LEASE, LOW–A BRICK building, 20 by 40 feet, now occupied as a livery-stable, near 9th-av. and 24th-st.; also, a new brick building adjoining, suitable for stabling or manufacturing purposes. Rent for the whole, $600 per annum. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, 187 Greenwich-st., cor of Dey.

TO LET OR LEASE–FROM FIRST OF MAY–No. 65 2d-av., near 4th-st., a wide-front brick house, three stories, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent $800. Can be seen from 11 till 3 o'clock. None but responsible parties need apply, to A. G. McCOMB, No. 64 Wall-st., Room No. 3, from 12 to 3

TO LAWYERS.–VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in building No. 51 Liberty-st., next to the corner of Nassau, opposite the Post-office, will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to A. V. REA, on the premises, or at the office of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

TO LET.–A LADY (WITH TWO CHILDREN,) wishes to rent the second floor (unfurnished) of a house having the modern improvements, located between 22d and 34th sts., and 6th and 9th avs., in a respectable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $300 yearly. References required and given. Address A. B., Box 138 Times Office.

$550.–IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.–TO let, the first-class four-story English basement house, No. 328 West 22d-st.; also No. 489 Hudson-st., near St. Luke's Church; also No. 31 West 45th-st. Bills "to let" on the houses. AUG. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET–In the buildings Nos. 448 and 450 Water-st., six lofts 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well-lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET–IN WILLIAMSBURGH, A VERY NEAT and comfortable house, for one year from 1st May, at only $10 per month, within 15 minutes' walk of ferries, or 5 minutes' walk of a three cent railroad. Address HOME, Williamsburgh Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE.–THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET.–THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Apply on the premises. JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET–THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET–TO A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR A family without children, two parlors and two bedrooms, pantries, gas, bath, &c., (unfurnished,) pleasantly situated near Union-square. Inquire at No. 137 4th-av.

TO LET–THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.–THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 70 Christopher-st., lot running through to Grove-st.; possession immediately. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET–No. 882½, between 18th and 19th sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

TO LET–THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET–THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET–THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 730 Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET–THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 95 East 29th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEO. H. WORK, No. 29 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let at Riverdale, on the Hudson River, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. A furnished cottage with 9 rooms and about 3 acres of ground. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with abundance of fruit and shade trees, and vegetable garden. The view from the house is unsurpassed. For terms and permission to see the grounds, apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-BRIGHTON–To let for one or two years, with cow, horses and carriage, poultry, &c. The situation is perfectly healthy and on high ground, with a beautiful view of the bay. Possession May 1, and, to a perfectly satisfactory tenant, the terms will be low. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.–A SMALL English basement house, in the neighborhood of Madison-square, completely furnished throughout, will be rented to a small family. Rent $1,200 per annum. Address THOMAS H. WOOD, No. 786 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET–NO. 41 EAST 28th-st.; also, one in 22d-st., near 4th-av., to private families only; both three-story, high basement, with the improvements. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.–WANTED, TWO OR THREE young misses, to fill vacancies in a young ladies' seminary, located in one of the most pleasant villages in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Terms unusually low. Address for one week Box No. 1,228 Post-office. Furnished rooms, with or without board, in desirable location up town, for gentleman and wife; no other boarders. Address as above.

BOARDING.–A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY of adults, occupying a very nice four-story brown-stone house, No. 268 Lexington-av., (Murray Hill,) wish to dispose of their second or third floors, with a view for a permanent arrangement, to a party desirous of first-class accommodations, combined with comfort. Unexceptionable reference given and the same required.

BOARDING.–A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

ROOM WANTED.–A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a large, well furnished room, on second floor, with breakfast and tea, in a genteel American house, and in the neighborhood of Union-square; is willing to give a fair price. Address D. B., Box No 138 Times Office, stating particulars. References exchanged; no boarding-house keepers need apply.

TO LET WITH BOARD.–A PLEASANT FRONT room on second floor; hot and cold water, bath, &c. Also, back parlor. Location desirable. Address Box No. 2,406 Post-office, or apply at No. 199 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD WANTED WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY–By a respectable young lady, where she can enjoy the comforts of a home. Location must not be over half a mile from Canal-st. and Broadway. Address, stating terms, etc., W. J. P., Box 147 Times Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD.–A PARTY OCCUPYING a first-class house in the vicinity of 3d-av., desires to rent the second floor to a family of adults, with board; a good opportunity for those desiring to make a permanent arrangement. Address J. C., Box 176 Times Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with bath, gas, &c., to let, with partial board, if desired, in a private family, at No. 42 St. Mark's-place. French and English spoken.

HOTELS.

STANWIX HALL–CORNER BROADWAY AND Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y., at the junction of the New-York Central, Hudson River, Northern and Eastern Railroads. FRANCIS RIDER, formerly of West Point, and more recently of the St. Germain, New-York, and Pavilion, Rockaway, Long Island, respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has taken the above well-known hotel, and hopes, by assiduity and attention, to meet a continuance of that patronage he has hitherto so liberally enjoyed. The house is undergoing considerable improvement and will be conducted on the most liberal scale. Meals at all hours to suit the arrival and departure of the cars. The location, it will be observed, is the most central in the city.

HOTEL TO LET.–THE MADISON-SQUARE Hotel, corner Broadway and 21st-st., will be let or leased on very reasonable terms to a good tenant. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 3, to S. HALSTED, or HALSTED & STILES, No. 52 Murray-st.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE–THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.–No. 1 Lafayette-avenue–a first-class brick house with every modern improvement and convenience, and in complete order. Also the two-story brick house No. 237 State-st., near Hoyt, with fine arbors, vines, (carpets, mirrors, &c., if desired.) Will be sold VERY LOW and on favorable terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE–THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot, No. 55 Henry-st.; built by days' work; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent of lot, $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 25x100. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st. The house has an extension three stories in height.

FOR SALE OR TO LET–THE MOST COMplete first-class and well-arranged four-story basement and sub-cellar house to be found; with every convenience, and in perfect order, having range, furnace, gas, bath, water-closets, Croton water, hot and cold, from cellar up, good yard, &c. Apply at No. 219 9th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE–SEVERAL TWO AND THREE-story houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses, in different parts of the Nineteenth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCH, 2d av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE.–MANY FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON and near 5th and Madison avs., from 8th-st. to Central Park; also a number of costly houses on and near 5th-av., with and without stables, from $50,000 to $100,000; also, to rent, houses, furnished and unfurnished. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE–THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE–TWO HOUSES ON HUNTER-ST., near Gates-av., Brooklyn; frame two stories, with extension. Also, two vacant lots adjoining, on Downing-st. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No 275 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs, or to HAGNER & SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE–A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, partially furnished. To be sold at a great bargain, with or without the furniture. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Situated on East 30th-st. For particulars inquire of TILLY ALLEN, at No 21 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN–THE THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, No. 231 Henry-st. Lot 25x100, house 25x50. Will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.–A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE–A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

TO PARTIES WISHING TO REDUCE EXPENSES.–Very desirable Brooklyn property to exchange for a good house in a central location in New-York, worth from $15,000 to $18,000. Address A. B. C., Box No. 110 Times Office.

FOR SALE LOW.–TERMS TO SUIT–SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE CHEAP, WITH OR WITHOUT the furniture, a first-class house in 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. The house is first-class, full size, fully and handsomely furnished throughout. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.–THREE STORY AND ATTIC HIGH-stoop house, 20x50 feet, No. 12 Boorman-place, 34-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Inquire of WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 76 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE–A TWO-story and attic brick-front house No. 553 Broome-st., with three-story shop in rear, entrance in Watts-st. To be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Inquire at 17 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE.–THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED–A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF FROM 20 to 50 acres, 10 or more of it wood; must be under a good state of cultivation, having a young and thrifty bearing apple orchard, and an ample supply of small fruit, shade, and be well fenced and watered. The house and out-buildings modern, ample and substantial. The stock and farming tools, if of the right kind, will be bought with the place. Location in a good and improving neighborhood, near railroad, select schools and an Episcopal Church, and not more than 40 miles from the City. Price from $12,000 to $17,000. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 7.

STATEN ISLAND.–WANTED TO RENT, A small cottage on the island, with one to three acres of ground. The cottage must have all the modern improvements necessary for a Winter and Summer residence, and in complete order–about ten minutes' walk from the New-Brighton Landing or the Vanderbilt Landing. Address W. B., Box No. 135 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.–Commences its 42d semi-annual session April 3, 1862. With a patronage undiminished by the war, it adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction, peculiar advantages for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for circulars.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.–The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG MAN, A COLLEGE GRADUATE, desires to give instruction to pupils, at their residences, in English, Latin, Greek and Mathematics; or, a position as teacher of the above in a school in this City; would receive board in exchange. Terms very moderate. Address Box No. 141 Harlem Post-office, or call at No. 28 East 25th-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock. Ask for J. B.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING all the English branches, music, and French, would like to give lessons to pupils, at their own homes; terms moderate; best references given. Apply to MISS S., No. 53 West 15th-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY, WILLIAMS & ORVIS' CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES, From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our SALESROOM, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS–No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.–Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS–Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway–T. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.–LOST, ON THE 25TH INST., A small black and tan TERRIER SLUT, with hair very thin, answers to the name of Topsey. The above reward will be paid the finder by bringing her to No. 274 5th-av.

FOUND–IN A WALL-ST. STAGE, ON THE 25TH inst., a PORTE-MONNAIE with a small sum of money. The owner can call at No. 81 Warren-st., up stairs.

NOTICE.–TO GENTLEMEN VISITING EUROPE for one or more years (security furnished for an office of trust) for households, personal, real estate and commercial instruction, etc., by a gentleman of integrity and experience, with references of high respectability. Principals only may address M. P., Box No. 151 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.–WANTED, BY A NEAT, active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.–WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would like to take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.–A SITUATION wanted, by a competent young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing, in a private family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give 12 years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 368 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.–WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who refers to her last employer, a situation in a hotel or boarding-house, as thorough chambermaid; understands waiting on ladies and the entire charge of the linen room; wages from $6 to $7 per month. Call at 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.–WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 70 Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.–WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 57 West 44th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.–WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; best City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at 137 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.–WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 45 East 25th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.–Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.–Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; can do French fluting; no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 220 Wooster-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.–A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework, in a small private family; has good City references from her last place; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.–A situation wanted by a young English girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the general housework of a small family; also, by a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st., 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.–A respectable young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country; will be found a good chambermaid and thorough waitress; no objection to assist in washing; wages moderate; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR LAUNDRESS.–A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.–Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR PLAIN SEWER.–A very competent girl, with excellent City reference, wants a situation as above; understands chamberwork and waiting perfectly. Inquire at No. 111 West 15th-st., a few doors below 6th-av., rear house, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.–Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City references given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.–Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has three years' City reference. Apply at No. 78 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.–SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a smart, steady young woman as a good cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her duties in all its branches; or as chambermaid and laundress; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 852 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, next door to the fancy store.

AS COOK.–WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; also understands serving large dinners from experience; has lived with some of the largest and most respectable families in this city; can have unexceptionable City references; washing and the country objected to. Can be seen for two days, at No. 181 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the store.

AS COOK.–WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a private family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 773 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.–SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups and jellies; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.–WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread, buscuit and pies. The best City reference can be given. Call at No. 43 Henry-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.–A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a first-class pastry cook; would like to live with a respectable family; can bring good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 500 2d-av., corner of 31st-st.

AS COOK.–WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in a private family, a situation as Cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of city references. Call at No, 197 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.–WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference given. Call for three days at No. 44 Caril-st., between Johnson and Myrtle avs.

AS COOK.–A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands the business in all the branches of cooking, soups, ice cream, jellies, desserts of all kinds; best of reference given. Call at No. 388 6th-av.

AS COOK.–WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; she is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call at No. 362 7th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.–WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Scotch woman, as a good cook, or would do chamberwork and sewing; City references given; inquire at 813 6th av., first house above 47th-st.

AS COOK, &c.–WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable person to do the cooking and to assist with the washing and ironing of a small family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer; a good baker; can give good City references if required. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.–A SITUATION WANTED, BY a very respectable young woman, as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is thoroughly competent; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of references. Can be seen at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, rear rooms.

AS COOK, &c.–WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference, from 5 to 6 years. Call for two days at No. 70 Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.–WANTED, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; or as thorough laundress and chambermaid; does fine washing and fluting; fills each capacity; wages $8. Call for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.–A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.–A PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as cook and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 10 Hammond-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.–A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, for a small private family; the best of City reference given; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 132 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.–Wanted, a situation, by a most respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family; is honest, sober and very capable; or would do chamberwork; the best City references. Call at the office in 34th-st., one door from 6th-av. No charge.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.–A strong and active woman wishes to engage as above; is an excellent cook and baker of bread, biscuit, &c., and good washer and ironer; has good references. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.–A Protestant young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER.–A VERY RESPECTAble Protestant person wants a situation as first-class dressmaker in a private family. Best of City references from first-class families will be given. Apply for two days at No. 451 6th-av., between 26th and 28th sts.

AS COOK–WAITRESS, &c.–WANTED, BY two sisters, Protestants, situations, one as a first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and pastry; the other as waitress, or would assist with the chamberwork; have the best of City reference from last employers, where they lived seven years. Call at No. 171 West 32d-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.–A FIRST-RATE DRESSmaker would wish to go out by the day or week, to work for some respectable private families; the advertiser perfectly understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, also cloak and mantilla making. Call, or address by note, at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st., rear building, Room No. 26.

AS DRESSMAKER.–AN EXCELLENT DRESSmaker wishes an engagement with a few more private families, to work at their residences by the day. Apply at No. 257 7th-av., 2d floor, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.–WANTED, A SITUAtion, by an experienced woman, Scotch Protestant; can take entire charge of a baby, and bring it up by hand, or would go as nurse to an invalid lady; the best of City reference for both situations. Call at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.–A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has no objections to go to the country; is a Protestant, and has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 127 Amity-st. Will take charge of a dairy.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.–WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as housemaid, or as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; can give good reference. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.–WANTed, by a young woman, a situation as general houseworker; has the best City references; no objections to the country. Call, for three days, at No. 375 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.–SITUATION WANTED, by a highly respectable English woman, of middle age and no incumbrance; is a person of very neat and respectable appearance, well informed, and will be found a practical and valuable housekeeper; would not feel above doing the work of a small family where she would have entire control. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.–Situation wanted, by an American middle-aged woman, as housekeeper and seamstress, or to wait on ladies or make herself generally useful; would go to California with a respectable family. Address A. B., care of Harris Stone, No. 932 Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID.–WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, who can give good references, a situation as lady's maid, or would take charge of children; is a nice seamstress. To be heard of at No. 115 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE.–A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT woman wants a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; would have no objection to travel; is well accustomed to such; is healthy and strong, and would not be afraid to undertake a sea voyage; good City reference can be given for honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS NURSE.–WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English young woman, a situation as nurse; is a good waitress; can take the entire charge of an infant; would like to travel with a family; is accustomed to traveling; can give the best of reference from her last place. Address L. A., Box No. 142 Times Office.

AS NURSE.–WANTED A SITUATION AS Nurse by a woman accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 383 Broome-st.

AS NURSE.–WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a young English girl; is accustomed to do plain sewing. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 35 Bank-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.–A SITuation wanted by a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of embroidery; has good City reference. No objections to go in the country. Can be seen for two days, or till engaged, at No. 483 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.–WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to help with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.–A PROTestant girl wants a situation; is kind to and understands the care of children; also, plain and fancy sewing and embroidery of all kinds. Can be well recommended. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.–WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist in chamberwork; best City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., first floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.–WANTED, BY a middle-aged Protestant English woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, has had some years experience in the care of infants; can bring them up by the bottle if required; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for 3 days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

AS WET NURSE.–WANTED, IMMEDIATELY by a respectable, intelligent and healthy young English woman, a situation as wet nurse, in City or country; baby, two weeks old. Call at No. 55 Greenwich-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.–WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would go out by the day, week or month; the best of City reference given as to character and capability. Call at 113 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, front room, for two days, or address by note.

AS SEAMSTRESS.–WANTED, BY A PERSON of experience, a situation in a good family as seamstress and to wait on a lady, or take charge in a family; understands all kinds of family sewing, having her own sewing machine. Can be seen for two days, at her late employer's, No. 82 East 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.–A VERY RESPECTABLE young person wants a situation as first rate seamstress. She has her own machine, and she consents to do a little chamberwork. Best City references will be given as to capability and respectability. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.–SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress; understands family sewing and linen embroidery; is willing to be useful; or would go by the week in City or country. Call or send to No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.–WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses. The best of reference can be given if required. Please call, or address No. 658 Broadway, Room No. 21.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.–A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress, or to wait on a lady and grown children. Best of references can be given. Call at No. 87 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.–A VERY DESIRABLE PROTestant woman wishes a situation as waitress; she is thoroughly competent, and can give the best of references as to character and ability. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.–A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 335 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.–WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; has had long experience in each capacity; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 West 22d-st., Room No. 12.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.–Wanted, by a young woman a situation as waitress or chambermaid; has good City references. Call at No. 146 West 38th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED–A HOME AND THE SMALLEST POSsible salary, by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributor, accountant, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York; or she might accept an extra responsible and laborious situation, at her former salary of $600. Address Miss LIVINGSTON, New-York, care of Box No. 110, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish and American women. Mrs. Floyd in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants wanted.

PLAIN SEWING.–WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, plain sewing, by the day, in a gentleman's family. Call or address, all the week, at No. 116 East 13th-st., corner of 3d-av., third floor.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.–WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper, in a counting-room, banking or insurance office, by a gentleman well qualified for the position. He has had fifteen years' experience; is a rapid, and accurate accountant, ready correspondent, and perfectly conversant with foreign exchanges, &c.; first-class references given. Address C., Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.–A MAN OF MIDDLE age, long in business in this City, a good book-keeper, and familiar with all the business of the counting-room, desires an engagement; the best of reference given as to character and capacity. Address SEYMOUR, Box No. 2,291 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.–WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a gentleman's family, can also pot and unpot flowers, and raising of vegetables if required; the best of City and country references for ten years; no objection to the country. Apply by letter to G. W. S., Box No. 218 Times Office, or to 5th-av. Park Hotel, 76th-st., opposite Central Park, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.–WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a native of England, a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands the treatment and management of horses in general; has no objections to go to any part of the country; can give the best of City references. Address B. B., No. 134 8th-av.

AS COACHMAN.–WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who can come well recommended for being honest, temperate, willing and obliging, and competent of his business. Can be seen at Mr. Waters', No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st., or address G. C., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.–WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, in a private family; can furnish the best of City references. Can be seen at, or address to, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.–A RESPECTABLE COLored man desires a situation with some respectable family; can drive a horse, and is willing to make himself useful. Good reference from his last employer. Can be seen for three days, or until engaged, at No. 99 West 33rd-st., second floor

AS COACHMAN.–A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; has had much experience; is a good careful driver; will be found respectful and obliging; no objection to the country; best of reference given from last employer; can be seen, if required. Address, by note or personally, B. M., No. 18 West 32d-st., or Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.–WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman by a steady, sober, industrious married man, who is not afraid to work; is a good plain gardener, well disposed, willing and obliging; has had several years' experience in and around New-York; can produce good City and country reference; no objection to go in the country. Address D. J., Box No. 204 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.–A situation wanted as coachman and gardener by a steady young married man, who is not afraid to work and is highly recommended from his last place. Address J. H. L., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.–SITUation wanted, by a married man, with a house the year round, at some gentleman's country residence; family small, and wages moderate; good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 199 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.–WANTED, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last four years; no objection to City or country. Call or address No. 305 4th-av., where he can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

AS FARMER.–WANTED, BY A MAN WHO has a family, a situation with some gentleman, to take charge of his farm as overseer, and is capable in every respect; is versed in underdraining and all kinds of crops; is a good vegetable gardener; has had many years' experience in this country; can give the best of reference as to capability; is a Protestant. Address FARMER, Box No. 217 Times Office, for three days.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.–WANTED, a situation by a practical working man, as farmer and gardener; is a Protestant; his wife would take charge of the dairy or laundry; no other incumbrance. Address J. M. D., Box No. 219 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.–A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a first-class gardener, who has had charge of one of the largest places in this State for over three years; has the best of recommendations from last and former employers, all of this City, also indentures and diplomas, &c., to certify to his abilities. Any gentleman wanting a trustworthy man, may call on or address GARDENER, at W. H. Ward's fruit store, No. 17 Wall-st., for this week.

AS GARDENER.–WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a first-class horticulturist; understands the growth of stove, greenhouse and orchard plants, forcing of early and late graperies, early forcing of fruits and vegetables, management of kitchen and flower gardens, laying out of grounds, &c.; a gentleman requiring the services of an active, energetic man, will find both combined in the advertiser; further particulars can be ascertained on inquiry. Address F. G. D., Box No. 211 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.–WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man, with a wife and one child, who thoroughly understands his business in its most scientific departments; has over thirteen years' practical experience only on first-class places, including Scotland and this country; can produce the best of country and City reference. Address R. T., care of McIlvain & Young, florists and seedsmen, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.–A MARRIED MAN, WITH one child, who has given entire satisfaction in his last place, for several years, and who has first-class City references; he understands practical gardening in all its various branches; is industrious and willing to work. Any person wishing to meet with a good man, can address J. C., Box No. 199 Times Office, or to C. LULING, No. 52 Exchange-place.

AS GARDENER.–A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is a first-class grape-grower; also, understands laying out new places, and improving old ones; also, understands the growing of pine apples and gardening in general. The very best references given. Address T. B., No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER.–WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman; married, with a small family, understands the management of hot-houses, greenhouses and graperies and vegetable gardening; has been accustomed to take the whole charge of a gentleman's estate; the best of references can be given. Can be seen at Mr. A. Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 876 Broadway, or address a note to C. W. T., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.–SITUATION WANTED BY a highly respectable married man, who thoroughly understands the management of fruit, flowers and vegetable gardens; also the care of greenhouse plants; can produce a four years' reference from his last employer. Apply personally or by note to C. C., at Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock, for three days.

AS GARDENER.–WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man without incumbrance; understands the culture of vegetables, fruit and flowers; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at Andrew Reid's, florist, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st. Inquire for J. H.

AS GARDENER.–A GERMAN GARDENER, who for the last three years has had the charge of a first-class country residence, including graperies, greenhouse, &c., desires to obtain a situation. References unexceptionable. Call on or address L. M., at Mr. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER.–WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant married man, without family as practical gardener; understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, and the raising of all kinds of vegetables; the best of references. Address A. B., No. 15 John-st., in the seed-store, for three days.

AS GARDENER.–WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as gardener; understands the culture of vegetables, flowers, raspberries, and understands the care of horses and cows. Would be willing to make himself generally useful around. Address E. H., Box No. 216 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.–WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man; has no family; he perfectly understands the management of greenhouse and grapery, and has the best of reference to show as to capability. Address F. Q., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.–A SITUAtion wanted by a married man, as gardener and farmer; he thoroughly understands his business; will give satisfaction to his employer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 25th-st.

AS GARDENER–LAUNDRESS.–WANTED, by a married man, a situation as gardener; understands greenhouse and grapery; also, his wife as laundress. Address P. S., Box No. 212 Times Office.

AS WAITER.–WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a steady man; understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City references. For further particulars inquire at No. 146 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days. W. C.

AS WAITER.–WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has the best references, and understands his duties thoroughly. Call at No. 4 Horatio-st., near 8th-av.

TO DRUGGISTS.–A YOUNG MAN, WHO has been about two years in the retail drug business in the City, wishes to meet with a first-class druggist or physician, with whom to qualify. Respectability of position and proficiency of the party more an object than remuneration. Address PHARMACEUTIST, Patten's Hotel, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., New-York City.

BY MAN AND WIFE.–WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American married man in some gentleman's family to serve as coachman, and wife to do chamberwork, or make herself generally useful; have no children; can give good references. Address W. M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF A FARM.–SITUAtion wanted, by an American man with a small family, to take charge of a farm; the best of recommendations given as to capability, integrity and sobriety. Address M. C., Box No. 203 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.–WANTED, A NEAT and tidy young woman, American, or Protestant preferred, to take care of a child and to the washing of three persons. Must be able to sew well. Address C., Box No. 132 Times Office.

A FARMER.–WANTED, A FARMER, A SINGLE man; one who understands his business; American or German. Inquire at No. 388 Bowery, second floor, front room, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock. J. MOTT.

A GARDENER.–WANTED, A PROTESTANT married man with no childeren; one who is a thorough worker, and can produce the most undoubted testimonials of honesty, sobriety and industry, and who is well acquainted with the culture of grapes and plants, may leave his address and references with Messrs. THORBURN & CO., directed to Elmwood Cottage. None but those who are of first-class character need apply.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN.–WANTED, a Protestant young man of all work, for a short distance from the City. Must be a good driver. Inquire at STRONG'S, No. 98 Nassau-st., on Friday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A WAITRESS.–WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS waitress, who thoroughly understands her business, with good recommendations. Apply, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., at No. 10 Brevoort-place, three doors west of Broadway.

A WAITER.–WANTED, A RESPECTABLE MAN as waiter, with good City references. Apply at No. 63 5th-av., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED.–SITUATIONS ARE NOW OPEN FOR first-class cooks, chambermaids, laundresses; cooks, washers and ironers; waitresses, general houseworkers, &c., at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED–SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, TWO boys for trades, two entry clerks, clerk for a steamboat, one stewardess. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

SALESMEN.–WANTED, BY A JOBBING HAT, cap and straw goods house, two or three good salesmen. Address Box No. 668 New-York Post-office.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.
OFFICERS FOR 1862.
JOSEPH DELAFIELD, President.
WILLIAM COOPER, 1st Vice President.
J. CARSON BREVOORT, 2d Vice-President.
ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Corresponding Secretary.
ROBERT H. BROWNE, Recording Secretary.
CHARLES M. WHEATLEY, Treasurer.
ORAN W. MORRIS, Librarian.
GEO. N. LAWRENCE, TEMPLE PRIME, GEO. SUCKLEY, M. D., R. H. BROWNE, JOHN GREEN, M. D., Curators.

GRAPEVINES PRUNED BY A PRACTICAL gardener; gardens laid out in the best style. Orders left at John Vanderbilt's, No. 23 Fulton-st., or at No. 154 1st-av

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, Feb. 10, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 10th of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the above bonds who are parties to the agreement for reorganization, are required, in compliance with the said agreement, to deposit their bonds with ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman of the Committee, on the 25th day of February, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable—not later than the 1st of March—at his office, No. 12 Wall-st. Holders who omit to make such deposit will not be entitled to participate in the purchase.

The Receivers will at the same time and place pay on deposit of the bonds the coupons of the Terre Haute and Alton, due Feb. 1, and of the Belleville and Illinoistown, due March 1, proximo.

Not having received the debt due from the Government, payment of the August and September coupons, 1861, will be deferred.
ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman, &c.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds, who have not subscribed the Bondholders' agreement, and paid the ten per cent. assessment on the same, are notified that if they desire to participate in the plan of reorganization, they must subscribe to the said agreement, and deliver their bonds to the Purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 12th day of March next, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase.

THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.

Holders of Third Mortgage Bonds are also notified that they must pay the assessment of five per cent. on such bonds, and deliver the same as above, by the same date, or forfeit their privilege of participating in the reorganization. By order of Committee.
R. BAYARD, Chairman.
No. 12 WALL-ST., Feb. 25, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R.R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixth day of March* next, at noon; when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND and third mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the treasurer, Erie-place, on the 1st day of March next.

At the same time and place the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupons of the fourth mortgage bonds due April 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, Mo., Feb. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS.—The balance of principal unpaid of St. Louis County Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1861—say 50 per cent., with three months' interest thereon, making five hundred and eight dollars and seventy-five cents upon each bond—will be paid on and after 1st March next, upon presentation at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, on the 4th day of March, 1862, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BODIAN MINING COMPANY of Evansville, Indiana, will be held at the office of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, No. 64 Broad-st., New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, when important communications will be laid before the meeting.

THE INTEREST DUE MARCH 1 ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by
H. C. KINGSLEY.

BOYLE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, BONDS.—Holders of overdue coupons will please call at our office in relation to their collection.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Having purchased from the estate of the late William Birkbeck, deceased, the
FULTON FOUNDRY STEAM ENGINE
AND
BOILER ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner Green and Morgan sts., Jersey City,
Together with all the
TOOLS, MACHINERY, PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS
Belonging thereto, is now in full operation and prepared to execute promptly any orders for either
HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE
STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS,
SUGAR ESTATE MACHINERY,
Of all kinds and of the most approved construction. Having one of the largest and
LATEST STYLES OF PATTERNS
FOR
ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS AND SUGAR ESTATE MACHINERY,
Particularly designed and adapted for the
WEST INDIA ISLANDS,
Is well prepared to fill orders.
JOSEPH COLWELL, Proprietor.
GEORGE BIRKBECK, JR., Superintendent.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Dépôt and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

KEROSENE OIL FACTORY FOR SALE.—Furnished in the most superior manner, to wit: four stills, of 7-barrels capacity; tanks for the treatment of the oil, of iron and wood, lined with lead; steam pump, and all necessary apparatus for carrying on the refining business with success. Machinery oil can also be made at a slight cost, of which immense quantities are used and sold. The above property, with building of brick, shed for storing oil, stable, office and fences, will be sold for $3,000 cash. The land can be leased at a yearly rent of $100. Address JAS. L. BUTLER, No. 30 Pearl-st., New-York.

$1,000 OR $2,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-half or entire interest in a first-class shoe store; must be competent to take charge of the business; owner has other business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, for one week.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD PHYSICIAN, with some means, will find a rare occasion to make a fortune; good reasons for taking a partner. Agents need not answer. Address M., Station D, Post-office.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE ORDER PEIRCE'S Army Bureau and Novelty Writing Desk, Army Game Casket and six cent Potomac Stationery Package. The cheapest and most salable articles out. Send stamp for circular.
PEIRCE, No. 152 Fulton-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
RICH CARPETS, BROCATEL SUITES,
PIANO-FORTE, SILVERWARE, FRENCH CHINA,
ELEGANT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

To be sold THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, rain or shine, comprising the entire contents of the elegantly furnished residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of parlors of elegant rosewood furniture of every description: superb suites in brocatel, magnificent piano-forte, silk and lace curtains, bronze clocks, centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges, costly collection of mantel vases, groups, busts and parlor ornaments, with the beautiful rosewood chamber furniture of every description, with the entire bedding of the house; dining-room all in oak; rich china, silverware, cut glass, &c. Catalogues at house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one of the most elegant assortments of first-class furniture ever offered, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings; black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps; superb rosewood round cornered bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. in black walnut, finished in oil; superb rosewood and black walnut armoir-à-glace and wardrobes, elegant secretary and library bookcases, superb marble-top etageres and buffets, extension tables, rosewood and black walnut centre tables, hall-racks, tables and chairs, and other elegant furniture.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a good variety of City Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. Next regular sale on MONDAY, March 3, at the Merchants' Exchange.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Real Estate and Stock Broker.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a choice collection of fine oil paintings, by a favorite amateur artist of this city, embracing landscapes and marine views, many of which are scenes from nature, taken during visits abroad, as well as local views in the United States. The above are now on exhibition and will be sold without reserve.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, bedsteads, chairs, tables, washstands, wardrobes, feather beds, blankets, mattresses, comforters, new and second-hand carpets, oil-cloths, looking-glasses, glass, crockery and kitchen ware.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Washington-st., near South 8th-st., Jersey City, the schooner *Mary Eliza*, of New-York, 200 tons burden, new suit of sails, light draft and in good order. Inquire of Capt. DOWD.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON MONDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Assignee, the three-story brick house and lot, known as No. 301 West 24th-st.; lot, 20 feet 10 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE GRIFFIN ESTATE, and advertised to be sold at auction THIS DAY, by order of D. D. LORD, Executor, is deferred.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, property known as No. 26 Lispenard-st. For further particulars see advertisement in the Evening Post.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, A COURT OF Oyer and Terminer is appointed, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of April, 1862; proclamation is therefore hereby made, in conformity to a precept to me directed and delivered by the District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862, to all persons bound to appear at the said Oyer and Terminer, by recognizance or otherwise, to appear thereat, and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and other officers, who have taken any recognizance for the appearance of any inquisition, or the examination of any prisoner or witness, are required to return such recognizance, inquisition and examination to the said Court, at the opening thereof, on the first day of its sitting.

Given under my hand, at the Sheriff's Office, in the City and County of New-York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862.
JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the petition referred to them, to widen and extend Church-st., from Fulton-st. to the Battery. Parties interested will please attend without further notice.
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION OF THE 22D FEBRUARY, 1862.—The Committee will meet on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock, at Room No. 8 City Hall.

All parties having claims against the Committee will have their bills presented on or before the day of meeting.
HENRY SMITH, Chairman.
ALEX. H. KEECH, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD PEARSALL against ISAAC L. PINCKNEY, Benjamin P. Fairchild, Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife, and John H. Chambers.—To the defendants, Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1862.
J. T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1862.
J. D. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1862. 27f-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.
27f-law6mTh*
EMILY L. MORRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, WHITE & BENSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. E. WHITE is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
E. WHITE,
E. BENSON,
No. 113 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRAries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MEDICAL.

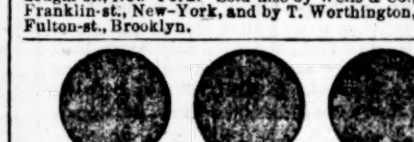
AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

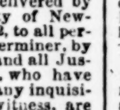
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.



HINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA.—For coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints, nervous and general debility, biliousness and liver affections, the cure is certain. Warranted purely vegetable. No mercury. See testimonials. Price 50c. per bottle, $5 per dozen. Sold only at No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

ONE WORD—IT MAY INTEREST YOU.—READ it.—Thousands have Catarrh, and think they have only "a cold in the head," or a "bad influenza." Dr. GOODALE'S pamphlet will tell you truly what Catarrh is, and what will cure it. Either call at No. 612 Broadway, N. Y., or send a postage stamp, and get one, free.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops cures the very worst case in less than 24 hours. You can rely on this; it is perfectly harmless and a sure cure. D. S. BARNES, sole agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York. $1 a bottle.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.............................$130
Second Cabin Passage............................ 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.............................$110
Second Cabin Passage............................ 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to procure passes, (which can be obtained free of charge,) from John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, office, No. 413 Broome-st., New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO..........................SATURDAY, Mar. 1.
ETNA....................................SATURDAY, Mar. 8.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March.	SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau.............................$45
Passage money to Havana.............................60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK Feb. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS BY PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—In consequence of the loss of the Columbus, there will be but one steamer per month, the GUATEMALA leaving Panama on the 30th, or on arrival of steamer of the 21st from New-York, until the new steamer Salvador is placed upon the line, which it is expected will be in the month of June next.
JO. F. JOY, Secretary.

AUSTRALIA!—"KANGAROO LINE" FOR MELBOURNE.—Packet for April 1. The magnificent clipper ship ATLANTIC, 1,500 tons, at pier No. 10 East River, with elegant accommodations for first and second class passengers, at low rates. Apply early to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st.
Sight drafts in sterling money for sale on Lord & Co., Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ROANOKE leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, March 1, 1862, at 12 o clock. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

FEBRUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Feb. 21, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Feb. 22, 2:10 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 24, 12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 25, 2 P. M.	Wedn'day, Feb. 26, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Feb. 26, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Feb. 27, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 27, 2:20 P. M.	Friday, Feb. 28, 8 A. M.
Friday, Feb. 28, 2:45 P. M.	Saturday, March 1, 8 A. M.
Saturday, March 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 3, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, March 4, 10 A. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.—THE STEAMER MATTANO leaves Fulton Market Slip, N. Y., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 1 o'clock P. M. Leaves Norwalk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8.15 A. M., commencing Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1862.

N. B.—The steamer CHICOPEE will run in place of the MATTANO for a short time, while the MATTANO is being painted.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

FURNITURE.

$2,000—FURNITURE WANTED.—I WILL pay cash for about $1,500 to $2,000 worth of good plain household furniture. Any family about breaking up housekeeping may send a line to S. S. CUMMINGS, Box No. 107 *Times* Office. N. B.—Would like it about the 1st of March.

APPEAL OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—In no previous Winter has there been less expression of public concern for the poor in our City, than the present; yet never before were certain classes of the poor in greater need of aid. While the indigent families of soldiers are amply provided for by the allotment system and the liberality of our City Government, the residue of the needy, though the most numerous and pitiable of the destitute, have by many been overlooked. More than EIGHTEEN THOUSAND of this unfortunate class, (18,449) are now on the Visitors' lists; and with the contractions of labor, as the Winter advances, the numbers steadily increase. With this immense mass of destitution to care for, the treasury of the Association is now overdrawn several thousand dollars, and, unless speedily replenished, extensive suffering will enevitably insue. Up to the present time, the receipts are more than THIRTY PER CENT LESS than at the corresponding period of last Winter. This has been occasioned, it is believed, by no decrease of interest in the poor, but to the impression that funds were not needed, and to diminished ability to give. On this brief statement, the Board rest their appeal. They plead not for the idle and dissolate, but for the unfortunate and deserving, who have been brought to want by unavoidable calamities. No relief is given without previous visitation, nor continued longer than the necessity for it exists. Trying then as are the times, shall the needy who are thus Providentially thrown upon our charity be left to suffer, perhaps to perish? Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given give the more? O, give freely, give unstintedly, to meet the present pressure—and thus shall it be measured to you again.

Contributions may be sent to BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. By order of the Board.

JAMES BOORMAN,	HORATIO ALLEN,
JAMES LENOX,	A. R. WETMORE,
JOHN C. GREEN,	Vice-Presidents.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GOTTSCHALK.
Mr. GRAU has the pleasure to announce that he has arranged
A GRAND GOTTSCHALK GALA NIGHT,
to take place at the Academy of Music
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Feb. 28.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
wherein the greatest artists of the age have always won new laurels, and in which the favorite American Prima Donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
hopes to add to the triumphs she has already achieved.
Miss KELLOGG as Lucia, for the first time.
With Signors BRIGNOLI and MANCUSI.
Mr. MAX MARETZEK will preside in the Orchestra.
MR. GOTTSCHALK
will, on this occasion, introduce
SEVERAL MORCEAUX NEVER PLAYED HERE,
and to reflect the musical brillancy of the night, the Academy of Music, the corridors, the foyer, &c.,
WILL BE ILLUMINATED
as at the
PRINCE OF WALES' BALL.
A GRAND GOTTSCHALK MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK; DOORS OPEN AT 12,
when, in addition to Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S playing, Donizetti's delightful opera of
BETLEY,
which was so eminently successful last season, will be performed.
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY,
whose piquantic style is adapted to the peculiarities of the charming music, will sustain the rôle of the heroine, in which she has been received with unbounded applause, both here and in Europe, with
SIGNORI BRIGNOLI AND SUSINI.
The Academy, on the Gottschalk Gala Matinée, will be illuminated, as on the previous evening.
In order to facilitate the public,
THE TICKET OFFICES WILL OPEN TO-DAY
for the gala night and gala matinée at the Academy of Music, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, Wall-st.; and, notwithstanding the additional attraction, the usual opera prices will remain unchanged, and, for the Gala Matinée, the price of tickets will be
$1 TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE,
and, as the satisfaction expressed at his plan of giving
RESERVED SEATS WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE
was universal, this privilege will be conceded to all purchasers of tickets. Private Boxes from $3 to $9.
GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT in Hartford TO-NIGHT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GOTTSCHALK GALA NIGHT,
MONDAY, MARCH 3.
The ticket office for the day sale will open on THURSDAY, at Wm. Colburn's office, No. 158 Montague-st., two doors from the Academy.

WALLACK'S.
UNABATED SUCCESS
of the
LEGITIMATE STANDARD COMEDIES.
THURSDAY,
The popular 5-act play, by Morton, author of "The Way to Get Married," entitled
A CURE FOR THE HEART-ACHE.

Young Rapid.....................Mr. Lester Wallack
Old Rapid.....................Mr. Blake
Sir Hubert Stanley.....................Mr. Norton
Charles Stanley.....................Mr. Reynolds
Vortex.....................Mr. G. Holland
Frank Oatland.....................Mr. John Sefton
Bronze.....................Mr. Floyd
Miss Vortex.....................Miss Fanny Morant
Jessy Oatland.....................Mrs. Hoey
Ellen Vortex.....................Miss M. Henriquez

FRIDAY,
WILD OATS.
SATURDAY, March 1,
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
MONDAY, March 3,
THE WONDER!
TUESDAY,
LOVE FOR LOVE.
WEDNESDAY,
WILD OATS.
THURSDAY, March 6,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
SATURDAY,
ROAD TO RUIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CROWDED HOUSES.
Second week of
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. J. COLLINS,
And the great Spectacular Play of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
SPLENDID SCENERY, ELEGANT FURNITURE,
CORRECT COSTUMES, SUPERB APPOINTMENTS,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
THE ORIGINAL MUSIC BY THOS. BAKER.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
MYLES NA COPPALEEN, with songs...Mr. COLLINS
EILY O'CONNER....with songs......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Act 1—The Lake. Act. 2—The Cave. Act. 3—The Ball Room.
Admission (to all parts of the house).........50c.
Secured Parquete Stalls.........75c.

SACRED CONCERT
AND
ORGAN EXHIBITION,
in aid of the
FREE CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR,
50th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1862,
at 8 o'clock.
For which occasion the following friends of the Church have kindly volunteered their services: Miss HERMINIE C. MAIRAN, Soprano; Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS, Organist; Mr. CHARLES FITZSIMMONS, Organist, and a double Vocal Quartette. The Organ, which has two banks of keys and twenty-four registers, is from the manufactory of Messrs. Hall & Labagh, No. 86 Wooster-st., New-York. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the Church Book Society, No. 762 Broadway; Randolph's Bookstore, No. 683 Broadway; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 3 Bible-house, and at Shaw's Drug Store, corner of 3d-av. and 50th-st. No tickets sold at the door.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT,
BY THE MYERS SISTERS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1862.
On which occasion the following celebrated artists will appear:
MISS MARIA BRAINERD, Soprano,
MR. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor,
MR. C. W. BEAMES, Accompanist,
MISS LOUISA MYERS,
MISS JOSEPHINE MYERS, and others.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
SIXTH MONTH OF
CAPT. WILLIAMS'
SOUTH SEA
WHALING VOYAGE.
EVERY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give an exhibition of the LAUGHING GAS, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 27, assisted by the full National Band of the Seventh Regiment.
Tickets 25 cents. Open at 7; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

MISS MARIA BRAINERD'S
GRAND CONCERT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 4,
AT IRVING HALL.
Tickets, $1. At the principal music stores.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY
will give a concert at the Bethesda Baptist Church, in South 4th-st., between Erie-st. and Jersey-av., Jersey City, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FAIR.—THE Seventh Annual Fair of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will open on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, and continue for three days. Tableaux vivantes on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS; Dramatic Readings by Stephen C. Massett and others, and music on THURSDAY EVENING. Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents. Admission during the day, 10 cents.

FRENCH READINGS AND LECTURES.—Prof. C. MIEL, (late of Harvard University,) begins a new series next week, at his residence, No. 259 West 23d-st. The readings take place on Tuesdays and the lectures on Fridays, at 12 o'clock. 24 tickets for $6; 12 tickets $4; single admittance 50 cents. Also private instruction.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES—APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—In the observance of next Thursday as a day of prayer for our youth, it is recommended to the churches under the care of the Presbytery of New-York, to assemble in their respective places of worship in the forenoon—said meetings to be conducted by the pastors; to hold a Union meeting of all the churches at 4 o'clock, and also at 7½ o'clock, P. M. in the First Church; and that a Collection in aid of the Colleges and Academies under the care of the Board of Education be made at each meeting. By order of the Presbytery, through their Committee of Arrangements.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—A prayer meeting will be held by students, graduates of Yale College, in the chapel of Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Graduates of Yale generally are invited.

MUSICAL.

MUSIC LESSONS ONLY $8 A QUARTER, or two pupils at one house, $12. A limited number instructed at the teacher's residence for $6. A reduction of ten per cent. to all pupils engaged during the present week. Address TEACHER, or call from 9 to 11 A. M. at No. 321 West 15th-st. Reference, Wm. Mason, pianist.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GENUINE "Charles Frodsham or Jules Jurgensen" gold hunting-case watch. Address MASON, Philadelphia *Ledger* office, stating lowest cash price.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1862.
LAST DAY BUT TWO
LAST DAY BUT TWO
LAST DAY BUT TWO
of that magnificent
FAIRY PLAY, ONDINA,
FAIRY PLAY, ONDINA,
OR THE

NAIAD QUEEN

which has been witnessed by more delighted people than any other play ever presented to an American audience—not less than half a million, all of whom join in pronouncing it the
FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
It will be produced THIS and
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock, after which it must be withdrawn, to give place to the New Spectacular Drama,
SADAK AND KALASRADE,
or THE WATERS OF OBLIVION, which will positively be produced next MONDAY, March 3.

COM. NUTT,
The wonderful and famous
$30,000 NUTT,
THE SMALLEST MAN OF HIS AGE
In the world, and the most interesting and captivating, will be on exhibition
AT ALL HOURS EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
And in addition to his
SONGS, DANCES and MILITARY DRILL,
Which have so enchanted his visitors, he will give the
CELEBRATED GRECIAN STATUES,
HERCULES, ROMULUS, REMUS, AJAX, ACHILLES, THE SLAVE, EMOLEUR, THE CHILD'S PRAYER, &c.

THE GREAT LIVING WHALE
from the coast of Labrador.

THE LIVING
HIPPOPOTAMUS
from the River Nile in
Egypt.

The great
ROARING,
BARKING
SEA LION.
The only animal of the kind ever exhibited alive, east of the Rocky Mountains.

THE GRAND AQUARIA, with its multitude of living fish; MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other curiosities from every quarter of the globe.
Admission to all only 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.
Mary Kelly.....................Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady.....................Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy.....................Mr. Waller

A FAIR—THE LADIES OF THE SIXTEENTH Baptist Church, near the 8th-av., will continue their Fair TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS. Tickets 10 cents, to be had at the door. Tickets will be good from those who purchased last week.

DRY GOODS.

SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN EXPENSES
DRY GOODS
Will be sold at a less profit than ever,
AT
NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
BARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES,
To which the attention of every close buyer is called before he spends his money elsewhere.
TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.

The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1861, J. D. LEWIS, the senior member of the firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of his late firm, that he intends continuing his original style of doing business—buying and selling fine and domestic goods at a small advance for cash, at the old stand.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP THROUGH THE SEASON, WHENEVER THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.

Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state, that in taking a new lease upon the old stand, and dissolving his business relations with his two partners, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Lindsley, he has reduced his expenses between $8,000 and $10,000 a year, which amount he is willing to distribute among his customers during the coming season in a reduction of profits.

In addition to a large stock of goods, bought at LAST FALL'S CASH AUCTIONS, to commence the Spring trade with,

J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK of the celebrated brand of
"NEW BROOM BLACK SILK,"
which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and cheapness in this country.

THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.
PRICE 77½ CENTS AND UPWARDS.
150 pieces Black Silk Moire Antique, 50 cents, cost $1.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS,
PRINTS, TICKS, &c.,
AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS
In this market—all of which will be sold at prices that WILL DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING and gave all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change in either of these departments, except, if possible, he will give the buying more particular attention now than ever.

GOODS WELL BOUGHT ALL AGREE IN SAYING ARE HALF SOLD. To prove this fact, Mr. LEWIS five years ago, established in his present store the system of buying and selling fine goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing House in America, proving his system of
SMALL PROFITS, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALES,
To be decidedly the most agreeable one to all merchants.
LAST YEAR'S PRICES WILL BE BEATEN THIS,
In consequence of the great reduction in expenses.
CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES.
Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy before you leave the store.
All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.
J. D. LEWIS,
(Late of the firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & Co.,)
No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.

N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated with himself as a partner ARTHUR M. COCK, the former book-keeper and cashier of Lewis, Haviland & Co., under the new firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE.—A well assorted retail stock of dry goods (about $9,000 or $10,000) for sale, or would exchange for good and well located property; health the cause. Apply to WM. R. TAYLOR, No. 54 Wall-st., Room No. 7.

GRAND OPENING OF PATTERNS OF the Paris Spring Fashions at Mme. DEMOREST'S Magasin Des Modes, No. 473 Broadway, on MONDAY, March 3.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

TRADE NOTICE.—ONE DIME TOILET ARTICles, ladies' hair oils and liniments, highly perfumed; Vol. Relief Ointment, highly popular. Liberal discount to dealers. Wholesale by Messrs. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 25 Park-place. Orders, No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York. Pollion's Laboratory, No. 53 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Press on the Late Rebel Reverses.

The Jeff. Davis Administration.

A Call for a Change of Men and a Change of Policy.

Proceedings of the Rebel Congress.

THE LATE REBEL REVERSES—THEIR TRIVIAL NATURE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 22.

The exultation of the North over the late success to their arms is as extravagant and delirious as their terror last Summer and depression through the Autumn. For this we might be well prepared. We are by this time sufficiently well acquainted with the Yankee character to understand their delusions, their panics, manias, excitements, unreasonable hopes and fears, and to give them the contempt that instability and levity merit. Because they have gained two advantages, in positions commanded by all their naval forces on the sea and rivers, by employing armies of five-fold greater number than the Confederate troops opposed to them on the frontiers of the country itself, they have come to the conclusion that the Confederacy is annihilated; LINCOLN declares that the "rebellion is on the wane;" the people believe that the fighting is all over; that the South is groveling in abject terror; that its Government is in a state of dissolution; its armies a mob of demoralized cowards; that they have only to march forward and subjugate without resistance. Such is the baseless fabric of the Northern imagination at this moment.

Far different is the truth. The reverses we have lately suffered are scratches on the skin of the country. They are the blows that rouse, not the wounds that weaken. The few thousand troops that we have lost are drops from the bucket. The armies of the United States have to carry a hundred positions stronger than Donelson or Roanoke; they have to capture a hundred armies like those they have overcome; they have to march over many thousand miles of ground; they must win many a hard campaign, before they shall have reason to arrive at the conclusions dictated by the drunken insanity of their present jubilee.

For we must defend ourselves to the last. A battle must precede every retreat, and every retreat must end with a battle. We must no longer take human life, money or property into consideration, when we have the opportunity to inflict the least injury on advancing oppressors and robbers. While we have a single county unconquered, we must make our stand on it; while there is a single Southern regiment alive, the Southern Generals must make it fight; while a solitary individual of the Southern Congress and executive is free, he must declare the liberty of the country, the supremacy of the laws, and command their defence with all the force of his soul.

The struggle with the North once begun, necessity compels resistance, with or without hope, to the last hour of life. But even if it did not, the inclination of the Southern people has set forever on it, with a rigidity that forbids the faintest idea of an alteration. The late reverses have caused much pain and much serious reflection, but not the least shade of submission. Very contrary, indeed, has been the effect. Before the news was received the war sentiment had much decayed. Volunteers insisted on their discharge when their time was up, and the original alacrity in the new enlistments was not visible. But the whole face of the affair has changed since we heard that we were beaten. There are no more returning volunteers. Regiment after regiment has reenlisted. New companies have sprung up like the flashes of the aurora. The draft is no longer mentioned with a sigh. There is a sincere determination never to yield to Yankees, and a universal conviction that whatever evils can befall us in the coming trial, none are comparable to the consequences of submission.

We repeat, though these reverses are depressing, they have have had a good effect on the vitality of the Southern Confederacy. They are affairs of the outposts only; they are the wounds of the skin. If we have twenty lost battles in Tennessee before the Spring begins, they do not touch the heart or break the limbs of the Southern giant. If Nashville is taken—no impossible event, unless Gen. JOHNSTON can defeat the enemy in a pitched battle, or out-manœuvre him in his evolutions between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers—and if we lose in consequence all the country of which Nashville is the centre and capital, it is a question whether the Southern forces would not be stronger and far better able than before to carry out the defensive ideas that have hitherto regulated this war. They would then go down to the water-shed which divides the rivers that flow north, like the Tennessee and Cumberland, from those that tend towards the Gulf of Mexico. They would surrender the greater part of the State of Tennessee, and concentrate the whole energy of the Confederacy on the defence of the South proper. They would in this position render the road from Virginia, by Chattanooga, to Georgia impregnable. They would then be delivered from all territory with the taint of disloyalty, and stand where the whole population is a unit. Kentucky, Missouri, the greater part of Western Virginia and Tennessee, would be temporarily in the enemy's possession; but that very fact would render his task more perilous and difficult. He would then have to march his columns and draw his supplies from a distance, while our best resources would be under our hands. He would suffer the same disadvantages that we have felt in Northwestern Virginia—of a hostile population under his feet, always conspiring, and ready to cripple him in case of the least strife. We should then hold Eastern and Southwestern Virginia, the Carolinas, and all the Gulf States. There is the true South, the heart and the right and left arm of the revolution, and the power of immediate resistance would be strengthened, not weakened by the temporary losses of territory.

It is hoped that the Southern Government will not have to defend a new line, or trust to the contingencies of war and negotiation for the future recovery of its soil. It is hoped that Gen. JOHNSTON will lose no battle, that Nashville will never be captured, the Chattanooga Road never be endangered. But such things are possible, and it is childish to shut our eyes to reverses that are possible, and then feel shocked when they come. A more manly policy is to foresee the dangers, that they may be encountered with composure, if they cannot be rendered impossible by preparation.

A CHANGE OF MEN AND A CHANGE OF POLICY DEMANDED.

From the Richmond Whig of Friday.

These are times to try men's souls. The consequences of a defensive policy, and of the folly of transferring the war to the valley of the Mississippi, where the enemy have their best fighters, instead of attacking them in their central and most tender point—Pennsylvania—by aggressive war, are now upon us. We have permitted them, without interruption, to mature their programme of surrounding and compressing us, which was announced more than eight months ago. What our Government has done to meet the issue, besides wrangling with popular Generals and piddling over petty jobs, the Lord only knows. Judging by results so far, it is the most lamentable failure in history, and suggests to the reflecting mind that the most signal service which that Government can render to the country *is the surrender of the helm to abler and better hands.* In view of the past, the present, and probable future, the pageant of to-morrow is a bitter mockery and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people. A child with a bauble, an old man with a young wife, are partial illustrations of the deplorable folly.

For eight months the people have been hopeful and confiding. Never enough can be said of the ardor, the disinterestedness and devotion of the Southern people. With one heart, they have offered all they have for the common cause—the cause of life, liberty and happiness; but there has been no response from the authorities at all in proportion to the outburst from the popular heart. The dreary inaction of the last Summer and Autumn, the disease and weariness of camp life, and the wasting away of the finest army every assembled, were endured, if not with patience, at least without any boisterous complaint against the Government. If confidence was shaken, the hope still survived that our rulers were laboring diligently, wisely and effectively, for our defence.

The result is before us. Does patriotism dictate, does it justify longer silence? Are we privileged to fold our arms in mute admiration of some reputed great man, while the country, under his guidance, is going with railroad speed to destruction? There is no unkind feeling in any quarter, that we are aware of, toward Mr. DAVIS; so far from it, all the manifestations of the last twelve months prove the contrary. But the conviction is general—outside of official circles it may be said to be universal—that no one man can perform all the varied and difficult functions, civil and military, of this Government. The mysterious, do-nothing policy, which has been attended only with disaster, has substituted distrust and apprehension for the hope and confidence which previously prevailed. It is the loss of confidence which presents the most gloomy phase to our cause. The men and the policy that have without necessity involved us in our present troubles, are they on whom we have to rely for extrication. Confidence can only be regained, and our deliverance achieved, by a change of men or a change of policy.

The crisis is too serious to mince words. Perhaps we all have committed an error, and have contributed to delude the Administration by holding our tongues, or only indulging the honeyed accents of praise. The disposition has been great among all classes to look on the bright side of everything—to gloze over what we did not approve, and hope for the best from what we did not understand. But such disasters as those of Roanoke Island and the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers are such patent and appalling evidences of inefficiency that all confidence must be lost, without some assurance of an altered and more vigorous policy.

Great and criminal as may have been official remissness during the last eight months, while the enemy were actively preparing to invade us, our cause is not desperate, if we can have counsels and energetic action. With a free and brave people, ready to peril fortune and life for the maintenance of their liberties, nothing is wanting but competent leaders—men of wise heads and big hearts, worthy of this great movement to conduct them to victory.

REBEL DESPERATION—AN AWFUL BLAST.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.

Few Governments have begun to act in an hour of deeper gloom or greater peril. But there was once another environed with yet greater dangers, enveloped by enemies yet more formidable, with less sympathy abroad, surrounded by more traitors at home. It was that of France, when the powers of the nations were placed in the hands of a Committee of Public Safety. Yet it scattered, like heaps of chaff in a tempest, the armies that were marching over the frontiers from every quarter of the compass; it made the domestic conspirators, whom it found jubilant at the distress of the nation, burrow into the earth with terror, taught Europe to shake and sicken at the very name of France, and set her armies to marching on the high road to every Capital on the continent. But the Committee of Public Safety did not stand on dignity, humanity and the rules of civilized warfare, when it commenced its memorable operation. It did not employ military Turveydrops to command its troops; nor did it fill its bureaux with disguised royalists, emigrant Englishmen, or the lovers of the offices.

It was earnest and grim as its own guillotine; it struck for life and death, for victory and self-preservation, at any cost of blood and pain and horror. It summoned to its side the men that were like herself—of powerful intelligence and fierce determination—men who had no quarter to give or take, and who cared for nothing but quick success in that desperate business. Their character rapidly pervaded every officer. They awoke the nation with an awful cry. Every other thing was given over and given up to the battle, and defeat was rendered so much worse than death to Generals and soldiers, that no mortal courage was firm enough to meet it.

If this country is to escape the miseries of a protracted war, which may render the Confederacy a hell on earth for the next ten years, the Government must adopt the same energetic system. This war should have been rendered a war of extermination from the first. Some counties, in that case, would have been terribly harried and distressed by the enemy; but we should have long since obtained all the terms we wanted, or the whole energy and force of the nation would now be up, organized and wrestling with irresistible power. It is not yet too late to change the vain and genteel, but fatal system, that has prevailed till the enemy has lost all fear of us; till we have become the open scoff of the traitorous tories that fill our streets, our fields, the very departments of the Government itself, who invite the tyrants to our rivers and our coasts, spoiling for the halter and the bullet, while hell yawns and gapes to receive them.

THE LEVY EN MASSE.

From the Richmond Whig, of Friday.

We had not supposed it was seriously contemplated in any quarter to call out into active service the whole male population of the State. The proposition of Gov. FLETCHER to have all over sixteen and under sixty-five, in cities, drilled for the defence of their respective localities, is a different affair. That may be practicable, and, under circumstances, might be desirable. But we have very great doubts whether such a mass would effect more good than mischief. But in respect to the rural districts, to call out the whole male population over sixteen and under sixty-five, or even between eighteen and forty-five, would be a mischievous and inexcusable folly. In the first place we have not arms to put in their hands. That objection alone is sufficient. In the second place it would ruin the industrial pursuits of the State and leave us without the means of prosecuting the war beyond the present season.

We hear that the rage for volunteering is greater than it has been since the beginning of the war. There will be no want of men, without any extraordinary legislation, if they can only get arms and leaders to conduct them against the enemy. If there should be any deficiency it could be easily supplied by a draft on the superabundance of "able-bodied" young men in the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department. Far better this expedient than to draw the boys from their books and the old men from their useful labors.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

The House was engaged on Saturday in a discussion of the past and future conduct of the war. Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, argued at some length in advocacy of an offensive policy. The plan he proposed was the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief of the army, and leave to him the direction of military operations, and suggested TOOMBS, who possessed the revolutionary spirit. In his opinion the great error was in not prosecuting the war more vigorously in the beginning, when the North was comparatively unprepared, and when her 75,000 three months' men were gathered at Washington, as it were, on a kind of Fourth of July celebration.

Mr. MACHEN, of Kentucky, replied to Mr. BOYCE. He said that when the House undertook to act upon the conduct of those who had the management of our campaign, he thought they should be arraigned before the House with a fair show for defence. He asked gentlemen, before they raised the banner of aggression, to demonstrate the feasibility of that policy. We were usurping power belonging to others when we attempted to dictate the policy for conducting this war.

Mr. FOOTE asked if it was usurpation to express an honest conviction on the conduct of the war; if so, he wanted to go home.

Mr. MACHEN continued, and asked if those who contended for the aggressive policy intended to trammel our military leaders by resolutions from this body. He had no prejudice against, or undue partiality for the President or any member of his Cabinet. If the policy recommended were adopted, arms would be indispensable, and asked how and where these were to be obtained.

Mr. FOOTE said he could vote for no resolution liable to be construed into an indorsement of the War and Navy Departments. He was prepared to demonstrate by developments that neither of the heads of these departments were competent for the positions they held.

After further discussion, the subject was laid on the table.

GOV. WISE AND HIS DEAD SON.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, under date of the 15th inst., writes:

"Last night, when the steamer arrived at Currituck, Gen. WISE directed that the coffin containing the remains of his son be opened. Then, I learn from those who were present, a scene transpired that words cannot describe. The old hero bent over the body of his son, on whose pale face the full moon threw its light, kissed the cold brow many times, and exclaimed, in an agony of emotion, 'Oh, my brave boy, you have died for me—you have died for me!' That powerful old hero of Eastern Virginia, as famous for the general impulses of his soul as for his indomitable bravery and prowess, recovering now from his illness, and nerved perchance more strongly by the great loss he has sustained, will fight the enemy with an energy and a determination that will scarcely be successfully resisted by the congregating enemies of freedom and humanity."

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Col. WASHINGTON SEAWELL, Sixth Infantry, and Major WILLIAM AUSTINE, Third Artillery, have been placed on the retired list on account of incapacity, caused by long and faithful service, exposure in the line of duty, etc. Col. SEAWELL is a native of Virginia, and after graduating at West Point, was appointed from that State on the 1st of July, 1825, to a Brevet Second Lieutenancy in the Seventh Infantry. After over thirty-five years, he rose, by seniority, to the Colonelcy of the Sixth, which he has held since Oct. 17, 1860.

Major AUSTINE is a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of West Point. He entered the army on the 1st of July, 1838, as Second Lieutenant in the Second Dragoons. He served with considerable distinction through the Mexican War, and was breveted. His Commission as Major in the Third Artillery, bears the date of July 23, 1861.

By these retirements, Lieut.-Col. Electus Backus, Third Infantry, succeeds to the Colonelcy of the Sixth Infantry, *vice* Seawell; Maj. Daniel P. Whiting, Tenth Infantry, becomes Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third, *vice* Backus; Capt. Julius Hayden, Second Infantry, takes the majority in the Tenth, *vice* Whiting, and First Lieut. Samuel T. Cushing becomes Captain of Company H, *vice* Hayden.

Capt. and Brevet Maj. Joseph A. Haskin, Company D, First Artillery, becomes full Major in the Third Artillery, *vice* Austine, and First Lieut. Samuel Breck, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Captain, becomes full Captain of Company D, *vice* Haskin.

Maj. HASKIN was breveted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Mexican war. He was severely wounded there, having lost an arm. He is at present on duty with Company D at Key West.

The first battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, stationed at Fort Hamilton, Maj. CLITZ in command, are under marching orders, but it is understood that they will not leave until the army of the Potomac moves forward, when they will go to Washington for garrison duty.

The gunboats *Sachem* and *Currituck* were put into commission, yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The officers of the *Sachem* are:

Acting Master in command, LEMUEL G. CRANE; acting Master and Executive Officer, Robert Far; acting Assistant Surgeon, George H. Van Deusen; acting Assistant-Paymaster, Charles E. Taylor; second Assistant-Engineer, Cornelius Daudreau; Third Assistants, Paul Daudreau and Peter P. Staats; acting Master's Mates, Charles T. Cobb, William S. Pavey and Francis P. Stevens; Purser's Clerk, William J. Coite; Captain's Clerk, James Catdwell; Surgeon's Assistant, G. S. Van Deusen.

The *Currituck's* officers are:

Acting Master in command, WM. T. SHANKLAND; acting Master and Executive officer, John W. Summers; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Edward Thomas; Second Assistant Engineer, Alfred Clam; Third Assistants, W. H. Bauchham and Wm. Goddard; Acting Master's Mates, T. N. Strong, J. A. Havens and Wm. Nelson.

Lieut. EDWARD A. BARNET has been appointed Inspecting Officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, but has not yet reported to Commodore PAULDING.

PRISON LIFE IN RICHMOND.

The Tobacco Houses—Experience of 1,500 Union Prisoners in Them During the Past Nine Months.

AN AUTHENTIC AND INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Last Saturday there came down to Fortress Monroe, from Richmond, some 380 of our military rank and file, and 20 officers—the last of 1,500 National prisoners, who have spent more or less of the past nine months of their lives at the rebel Capital. Very few of these released prisoners have yet reached New-York; but from some of those who have, we obtain various items of information about the life of our Northern prisoners in Richmond after the battle of Manassas, and so all the way down to that at Donelson. Lieut. J. M. GRUMMAN, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, has given us most of the material on which the following abstract is founded. We know the Lieutenant, and we know his authority to be reliable. He was taken prisoner when acting as officer of a detachment of pickets, at Falls Church, Virginia, on the 18th of November last; and from that time to the present, has had his experiences in the Richmond tobacco warehouse life. There are now so many of such war episodes, that by a change of names, and a slight alteration, the following account might stand for scores of other cases.

HOW THEY WERE TAKEN.

Lieut. GRUMMAN and his men formed an outermost picket at Falls Church, separated from communication, during the day, with the rest of the line of sentinels, by a gap of considerable distance, which was only guarded at night. A detachment of Virginia Cavalry under Col. FITZ HUGH LEE, one pleasant afternoon, bore down upon them and cut them off from their retreat; and after a spirited little engagement, in which a rebel trooper was killed and four of the Union pickets wounded, Lieut. GRUMMAN surrendered. The cavalry, without more ado, took him, with Sergeant J. McNeil, (wounded in two places,) and Wm. M. Campbell, (a brave Brooklyn boy, only 19, but as cool as a cucumber,) with Clinton Pettit, (wounded,) Nathaniel Lyon, Daniel McCauley, Wm. A. Ludden, George Roller and two brothers named Ruskin, and Theodore F. Rich, up on horseback behind them and made off.

WM. H. H. STRYKER, one of the pickets, was left for mortally wounded on the ground; but, though badly hacked and shot, he recovered, and is now in Brooklyn.

ON TO RICHMOND.

The ten abovementioned prisoners were taken to Centreville, and thence to Manassas, where they were kept all night, and their overcoats stolen from them. Lieut. G. made such an indignant remonstrance, however, that most of the coats were returned, by an order from rebel headquarters.

On their way, as they neared Manassas, they were saluted by some of the rebels with such speeches as, "Yanks, there's Bull Run. Did you ever hear of Bull Run, Yanks?" A secession flag was also brought out, and the bearer of it planted himself close along the road, so that the prisoners would have to pass in its shadow. Lieut. G. pulled out his handkerchief and fiercely blew his nose, as a salutation to the fluttering ensign.

At Manassas, the men were placed in the common guard-house, among the rebels. At daylight the next morning, one of the Union prisoners found his pocket cut and the contents gone; another had his watch stolen, and another was minus his overcoat.

The next day, by the cars, they reached Richmond—saluted by the crowd with an ironical "What d'ye come down here for?" as they were marched along the street to the prison.

THE PRISON BUILDINGS.

There were three large warehouses for pressing and storing tobacco, each about 35 by 75 feet on the ground, and two of them three stories, and one of them four stories high. In one of these, in the second story, was the place of durance for the officers, to the number of fifty or sixty, and for some ten stewards beside; these latter being Union privates, detailed to help cook, &c., among the officers. All the other buildings and apartments were occupied by the privates.

The rooms were generally the whole width and depth of the building. Through the middle of a room would be a row of tobacco presses and fixings, making a sort of semi-partition. In the officers' prison there was water, and a closet partioned off at the end.

The officers were kept rigidly confined in their prison, most of them never being allowed to go out in the open air at all. All this was not so bad, however, as the special case of the condition of Col. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment. He was sent to the County Jail as a "hostage," and was kept there three months, among felons, negroes, &c.; altogether a disgrace and scandal to even the secession authorities.

They appear to have become conscious of it themselves; for about three weeks ago they changed his quarters, and, as all are aware, the Colonel is now released and home at the North.

A DAY'S ROUTINE.

About 8 o'clock the rebel officer of the guard would come in, and go through the roll-call of the prisoners, who, as their names were called off, would pass along to a separate part of the room.

Life was quite monotonous. The two meals of the day, reading the papers, a few minutes down in the yard, songs, carving rings or toys, listening to some yarn-spinner, &c., were about all that could be called in requisition to make the weary days pass along.

The nights were the dreariest. Sometimes, as if by common consent, everything would subside, and while they sat around the fires, after the lights were put out, each would appear to busy himself with the silent musings of his own heart. But these quiet hours were not frequent.

All Winter the men have only been allowed two meals a day. The afternoon meal, or dinner, consisted of soup, with rice, &c., and half of a small loaf of bread. The meal the next morning, for breakfast, would be the beef, cold, from the previous day's soup, and another half-loaf of bread. This diet continued throughout, without any variation. Coffee was unknown, and tea was very rare. Potatoes and other vegetables could be had by those with money.

The officers had three meals a day. Although the fare was limited and plain, it was perhaps all the better for the men, as they had no out-door exercise at all. They could not dissipate with liquors, late hours, or the like. As a general thing, there was no great complaint about the quality of the beef or bread.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

Probably 1,500 Union prisoners have been held in Richmond the current Winter. Some 200 of these were in the hospitals. These have all been thinned off from time to time by obtaining release and by deaths, until this last batch of 400 that came down the James River last Saturday, cleaned them out altogether, as far as the Northern military prisoners were concerned.

VIRGINIA UNIONISTS.

Quite a sprinkling of the inmates of the tobacco-houses were (and those are about all now there,) loyal citizens of Virginia itself—or, as the Southern prints would call them *dis*-loyal Southerners. These numbered, perhaps, from 150 to 200, and they were the most unhappy and dejected of all the prisoners. So far, there has been no exchange or release for them.

PRISON AMUSEMENTS.

The monotony of life in the tobacco houses would be varied with getting up mock trials, debates, &c. and sometimes with practical jokes. About New-Year's they got up the play of *Rob Roy*, which was performed with very good appointments, dresses, &c., a young man (as in SHAKESPEARE'S own day) taking the part of the principal female character. This play went off well, being presented to an audience of between 400 and 500 prisoners, many of them invalids, who were able to come in from the hospital apartments. The programme of the play on this occasion had the announcement at the bottom, "front seats reserved for cripples." It is said that the actors acquitted themselves very well, and that the play and kindred amusements helped to make the Christmas and New-Year holidays pass off very pleasantly to many a poor fellow who might otherwise have been down-hearted enough.

During the day, to while away the time, some played euchre, whist, seven-up, or other games at cards; others chess, and others checkers or back gammon. Some employed themselves at cutting rings, or other little fancy articles, out of bones taken from the prison beef. Others read the Richmond papers, which were brought in regularly. Of course they saw none of the Northern papers. When any one received a letter from home he was the envied man of the day.

They formed, partly for amusement, and partly for a police among themselves, a "Prison Association," with regular officers, constables, &c. The seal of this Association was ingeniously and appropriately designed of a ring of *lice* chasing each other around, with the motto, "Bite and be d—d!" Congressman ELY, from his rank, was elected President of this Society.

AT NIGHT.

In the prisons of the men candles were furnished, and the officer's prison was lighted with gas. The early afternoon meal made the evenings very long. The men occupied them with talk, arguments, social games and with fighting over and over again the battle of Bull Run and other engagements.

At 9½ o'clock the lights were withdrawn from the men's prisons, and the gas turned off from that of the officers. Then they would gather around the stove, (they had plenty of fuel,) and often pass away hour after hour in singing "America," the "Star-Spangled Banner," and "Fight for the Union;" and in telling stories, and sometimes in religious exercises, hymns, &c.

In the officers' prison, among other good-fellows, was a gentleman named ISAAC W. HART, (Old HART,) Quartermaster of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who did a good deal to make Richmond prison life endurable, with his cheerfulness, and singing a song composed by himself, to inspirit his fellow-prisoners. While they were all sitting there around the stove, perhaps thinking of home, by the dim light of the fire, if nothing else was offered, Mr. HART would strike up his song, and sing verse after verse, and all the prisoners would come in strong on the chorus:

"Roll on, roll on, sweet moments roll on,
And let the poor prisoners go home."

Then there was another contribution to the life and genuine goodness of the time in the presence of Lieut. B. F. HANCOCK, of the Nineteenth Indiana, a perfect specimen of the Western Hoosier, full of dry fun, and helping much to keep the blue demon away from the door.

SHOT AT THE WINDOWS.

At first, for some weeks, the Southerners on sentry duty made nothing of watching for an excuse to pop off one of the "Yanks" at the windows of the tobacco houses. The feeling was very bitter, and some of them gloried in the chance of murder. Some six or eight of the prisoners were thus shot, and two of them killed. This was under Capt. TODD. When Major GIBBS came into command, he put a peremptory stop to this cruelty.

VISITORS.

Some kind-hearted, intelligent Southerners would, at times, visit the prisons and talk appropriately to the men. But most of the visitors conveyed very much the idea of the usual form of a menagerie show being reversed, and the animals going around to take a look at the men. On Sundays there would always be a great crowd gathered in front of the tobacco houses, stupidly looking up, hour after hour, at the windows.

The Georgians appear to have been the most generous and manly. Instances of friendship, candor and hospitality from the Southerners, toward the prisoners, existed to a small extent; but, as a general rule, the treatment was ignorant, insulting, and showed any other qualities but those of "chivalry", over the misfortunes of a foe.

THE INFAMOUS CAPT. TODD.

The one who, from the universal testimony of all the prisoners, appears by his conduct to have aroused them to the highest pitch of desperation, was Capt. (or Major) TODD, the brother of Mrs. LINCOLN. He was the rebel officer in supervision of the prisons. From all sides come stories of the acts of this sneaking, savage, cowardly scoundrel, who seems fitted by nature for the position of a plantation overseer—that is, if these attributes would fit him for such a post. TODD wanted no better amusement than to come into the prisons of a forenoon and *kick* the helpless, crippled and wounded prisoners, for no cause whatever except his own wolfish disposition. His conduct was so dastardly that he was superseded by the Jeff. Davis Government, and Maj. GIBBS was put in charge of all the Richmond prisons. He was very strict, but he had a human heart. Capt. GOODWIN is now in command; he, too, is stern, but a gentleman.

REBEL ARMS AND APPEARANCE.

It seems to be unquestionable that the secession forces in Virginia are very deficiently armed. One whole regiment at Richmond had nothing but the old flint lock muskets, and the same sort were common among all the soldiers that could be seen. There are evidences, also, of the lack of caps, bullets, and ammunition generally. The rig of the soldiers is unprofessional to a degree that would make any old martinet drill-officer go half crazy with disgust.

All the talk of the Richmond and other Southern papers about the high strung readiness of the Southern soldiers to dare wounds, starvation and death for the "protection of their homes and liberties," appears to be sheer nonsense, as applied to the rank and file; of the great body of whom it is plain that they are dull, slow, ignorant, and without any spirit of their own, to push them into the contest. Of course there are a few who are fierce and determined enough, but they are exceptional cases. The great body of the soldiers are more than sluggish—they are thoroughly callous and impassive about the war.

They can hardly be said to have any uniform to any regiment; their clothes are poor, and the same regiment has every variety of rig. There is no military *esprit* among the men. The sentinels never salute the officers when the latter pass. They have little idea of obedience or decorum, and dissipate at once all notion of their "fighting to the death" against the National Government, or indeed fighting at all any longer than compelled by the false stimulus of the secession leaders.

SHINPLASTERS.

The money that passes in the rebel regions, the past few months, is mostly of the kind called shinplasters. "Good for 15 cents," at some oyster-house, or "five cents for milk," are specimens of the kind of circulating medium that goes by the handful in Richmond. Still, the trouble is not so great from this sort of money as might at first be supposed. It goes for any small articles of food, or personel apparal, any where without difficulty; and of course it goes in the Richmond bar-rooms. A popular drinking place of that city counts up its proceeds, after a day and night, finds them to consist of great heaps of these brownish, yellowish, and a few whitish, shinplasters.

When the prisoners had any money forwarded to them, in gold or treasury notes, or northern bank bills, they would generally exchange it for these shinplasters. We have, as we write this, just been looking at quite a stock of the stuff, which one of the released men had on hand, last Thursday, when the order came for the prisoners to be given up, and sent down to Chesapeake Bay. As he had no further use for it, to make purchases in Richmond, he kept it and brought it home for curiosity.

RELEASE.

The inmates of the tobacco houses heard for the first time of their release on the 18th instant. They were not at all anticipating anything of the sort, and the news set them wild with joy. There was little sleeping that night, as may be supposed.

Bright and early were they all up the next morning, the 19th. In the dusk of the morning, at 5 o'clock they were marched down in squads to the Richmond wharf, 380 men and 20 officers; and there, under charge of four secesh deputies, they went on board the Southern tug *William Alison*, and started, about 8 o'clock, down the James River—for home!

They came down the river within ten miles of New-port's News; but here they were, unfortunately, detained all the rest of the day and all night, the men crowded and sleeping doubled together like slaves in the middle passage.

Many, however, were too happy to sleep. They sang exuberant songs and hymns all the night long; dwelling on the patriotic allusions, with emphasis.

But early on the morning of the 20th, (and a joyous celebration of the day it made for them,) the hired National boat *Express*, with the Stars and Stripes flying over her, arrived and took them off. It was worth going a couple of hundred miles to see the sight that was presented when the unpent soldiers first caught the look of *the flag*—and it drew closer and closer to them. Such cheering, such joy, and many a manly tear that could not be suppressed; and then to raise them to the highest, all of a sudden, when they got aboard the *Express*, and started off down the Chesapeake, a fine military band that had been sent up by one of the regiments, drummed and piared out with greatest energy, the tune of Yankee Doodle!

At 10 o'clock, that forenoon, (20th,) they all arrived safe and sound under the massive defences of Fort Monroe—400 happy, liberated souls!

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE UNION HOME, ETC., FOR THE CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS.—The undersigned, who have been requested to act as an Advisory Committee of the Officers and Managers of the "New-York Home and School" for the education and support of children of the officers and soldiers of New-York regiments, having ascertained that the said officers and managers have no legal existence as an incorporated society or association, yet approving of the object contemplated by them, do hereby advise that the said officers and managers suspend or discontinue their operations under their present organization; and we recommend that there be formed, for the same or similar objects, a society or association, under the general law for the incorporation of such societies, or by a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York.

We consider that our duties in the premises have been discharged, and are now terminated.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1862.

HIRAM BARNEY,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
PROSPER M. WETMORE,
And others of Committee.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Executive Committee of the Central Republican Committee met last evening, at the Steuben House, and organized by electing Dr. NAUMANN as their President, and G. F. KLOTZ, Secretary. They then proceeded to appoint a committee of five to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Central Organization, as follows: Messrs. Wermerskirch, Erbe, Roediger, Richard and Lueders. A letter from Hon. PRESTON KING, Senator from New-York, to Mr. WERMERSKIRCH, Secretary of the Central Committee, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions by which the German Central Republicans, at their last meeting, thanked for his vote in favor of the expulsion of Senator BRIGHT, of Indiana. A special letter of thanks, from the same hand, to Mr. ANDREAS WELLMANN, the President of the Committee, was also shown, and the meeting, with cheers, adjourned, to reassemble at the same place on the 12th of March.

CLEARING OUT THE PARK.—The Mayor, on Tuesday, having signed the resolutions passed by both branches of the Common Council, directing the removal of the tents and huts in the Park used as recruiting dépôts, Mr. BYRNES, Superintendent of Lands and Places, yesterday, commenced the work of demolition, to the infinite disgust of many of the officers who had established quarters there. Some, who had erected huts of substantial character, were exceedingly annoyed at being compelled to remove; but no partiality will be shown, and all must go. The headquarters of the Excelsior Artillery, which has just been erected, painted and comfortably arranged, will share the common fate, and in a day or two the Park Barracks will alone remain.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—WEEKLY REPORT.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, the weekly report was presented which indicates that 2,520 emigrants have arrived at this port since the beginning of the present year, which is a decrease of 1,411 compared with the report of the corresponding week last year. The number of inmates remaining in the Ward's Island Institution is 784. The aggregate receipts to date are $12,402 99; disbursements, $11,255 24, leaving a balance in the bank, including previous balances, of $4,962 80.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—PATRICK MCDERMOTT, aged 43 years, died yesterday at No. 84 Mulberry-street, from the effects of burns received on Monday night last, while lying on a pile of shavings in the rear of the house above named. His wife was arrested upon the charge of having kindled the fire which caused his death.

ROBBED BY A SAILOR.—JOHN DICKSON, a sailor, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday charged with having stolen $42 50 in money from JOHN DONOHUE, of No. 344 Water-street. A portion of the money was found in the possession of the accused. DICKSON was committed in default of $500 bail.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man, about 35 years of age, was found in the water at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street. Deceased was well-dressed in dark clothes. On one of his fingers was a gold ring, marked "G. T. B., from Mother." The body had been in the water two or three weeks.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY.—A rag-picker, named F. HAWS, struck FREDERICK NAGEL on the head with a rag-hook, yesterday morning, while the two were engaged in a street quarrel. The instrument penetrated the brain in three places. The injured man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

FIRE IN THE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.—At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning a fire occurred in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, in Lamartine-place, which resulted in the destruction of $300 worth of wearing apparel. Fully insured.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—On Tuesday evening, a fire occurred on the fifth floor of the house No. 487 Third-avenue, occupied by Mrs. GLEESON. The building was damaged to the amount of $600. Fully insured in the Pacific Insurance Company.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Army and Navy Committee of this Society acknowledge receipt of the following donations:

From Ladies' Patriotic Association of South Brooklyn, hospital comforts; Clerks of Manhattan Bank, sherry wine, farina, &c.; G. P. Payson, blankets and lemons; Ladies of Church of the Holy Trinity, hospital comforts, Ladies of Pilgrim Church, bandages, splints, &c.; S. T. Hubbard, currant wine; W. E. Beach, currant wine; Mrs. Thorne, farina; Mrs. Alanson Trask, socks and mittens; Anonymous, socks and religious papers; Mrs. W. B. Smith, bed comforters, &c.; Dorcas Society of Christ Church, hospital comforts, delicacies for the sick, magazines, papers, &c.; South Fifth-street Methodist Church, magazines and papers; Miss M. E. Day, hospital comforts; First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street, hospital comforts, magazines, books, &c.; Anonymous, magazines and papers; Young Ladies of Church of the Holy Trinity, hospital comforts, delicacies, &c.; Thomas H. Messenger and others, hospital comforts, books, papers, &c.; A Friend to Soldiers, cloth mittons; Mrs. Wm. E. Bailey, socks; Mrs. Miller, slippers, jelly, &c.; A Friend, socks and mittons; Ladies of Strong-place Baptist Church, comforts; Ladies of Flatlands, L. I., hospital comforts, jelly, &c.; Mrs. Jos. Howard, dressing gown; Harold Dollner, $50; Ladies of Seward Seminary, Florida, N. Y., hospital comforts, &c., also $47; Ladies of Central Presbyterian Church, socks and mittons; Geo. H. Sutton, 14 barrels for packing.

JOSIAH DOW,
Chairman Army and Navy Committee.

SIGNIFICANT.—Two of the Coroners in Kings County have recently been complimented by jurors they had summoned to investigate causes of death, for their skill and ability. In one instance where the super-serviceable compliment was made, the foreman could not write his own name. Here is the precious document:

Resolved, That we the jurors, in the case of a still-born baby, lying dead at the corner of Bolivar and Screen streets, deem it our duty, previous to our adjournment, to testify our appreciation of the ability, official knowledge, and courtesy displayed by Coroner HEGEMAN, in the conduct of this inquisition, and we recommend him as a proper subject for the receipt of official favors at the hands of his constituents.

his
PATRICK ⋈ HANNIGAN, Foreman.
mark

INTERESTING TO MANUFACTURERS OF KEROSENE OIL.—A woman named ELIZA SYDNEY, recently died at Greenpoint from burns received by the explosion of a can of Kerosene Oil. Coroner MURPHY commenced to hold an inquest on the body, when the fact became known to the jury that pure Kerosene Oil would not explode, and they accordingly have decided pure oil from some tank to be analyzed to ascertain if it has been adulterated with any explosive oils. This analysis is now being made at the Long Island College Hospital, and if the result shows that the oil has been adulterated and rendered dangerous, the jury will doubtless hold somebody responsible for the death of Mrs. SYDNEY.

ARSON—AN ARREST.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in a lager-bier saloon, No. 55 Fulton-street, damaging property to the amount of about $1,000. From information communicated to Sergeant BEATTY, of the Second Precinct, that officer has grounds for suspicion that the proprietor of the saloon, JACOB SCHURMAN, set the place on fire, and he was accordingly arrested and committed for examination.

THE RECEPTION OF COL. WOOD.—A meeting was held at Brushville on Tuesday evening, to make arrangements to welcome Col. WOOD to his residence near that village. Messrs. John J. Brenton, Lindall Pratt, A. H. Smith, Daniel Carpenter and S. S. Aymar were appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

LAUGHTER IN BROOKLYN.—Dr. COLTON gives another of his amusing exhibitions at the Brooklyn Athenæum this evening, assisted by the Seventh Regiment National Band.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg leave to inform Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and private families that I am closing out my old stock of "SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS," bottled BRANDIES; MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES; JAMAICA and SANTA CRUZ RUM, SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKYS, at my old prices.

Persons who wish to supply themselves, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

WHEN BARNUM CAPTURED THE HIPPOPOTAMUS it was thought he had got to the end of the chapter of novelties, but lo! the immortal NUTT came on to the carpet, and now the town is rushing to the Museum to see the wonderful $30,000 prodigy.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 26—*In steamship Asia, for Liverpool*—John Curtis, Boston; Charles Bowring, Liverpool; A. Gardat, Philadelphia; V. Mahler, New-York; Robert Craig, do.; Mr. and Mrs. John Gilmore, Montreal; Edward Cunard and servant, New-York; A. Bigland, do.; H. Ravele, Philadelphia; Geo. W. Fahnstock, do.; G. Schwarz, do.; H. Schwarz, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Herman Frost, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Coxe and maid servant, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Crandall and child, New-York; Geo. Rodiere, France; Mr. and Mrs. R. Daniels and infant, Michigan; C. P. Ives, Boston. Specie, $269,386.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 37 | Sun sets.... 5 49 | Moon rises.... 9 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 57 | Gov. Island. 7 46 | Hell Gate.... 9 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

Cleared.

Steamship United Kingdom, Craig, Glasgow, Francis McDonald & Co.

Steamer M. Sanford, Sanford, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ship Leichhardt, (Br.,) Clark, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Advance, (Br.,) Cain, Cork, Boyd & Hincken; Louise, (Br.,) Hasseth, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill; Ilva, Durie, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Petersborough, (Br.,) Orchard, London, Wm. J. Dewey & Co.

Brigs D. Trowbridge, Neal, Demerara, D. Trowbridge; Nahant, Strout, Havana, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Kit Carson, Smith, Gloucester, Campbell & Kreemer; Howard, Bacon, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; N. Lank, Middleton, ——.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Bearse, Locust Point, in ballast.

Steamship Suwannee, Johns, Philadelphia 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Prince of Wales, (of Bath,) Morse, Havre Jan. 15, in ballast to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Bark Depesche, (Pruss.,) Hartmann, Dublin 72 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Anchored on the Bar at 4 P. M. Feb. 24, and parted chain of starboard anchor and was driven 18 miles E. of the Bar.

Schr. Arctic, Hicks, Baltimore 12 ds., to master. On the night of Feb. 24, during the late N. W. gale, split sails and broke fore-gaff; anchored in the Lower Bay, and dragged ashore on Fort Lafayette; was towed off without damage.

Schr. L. Sturtevant, Willets, Wilmington, Del., 3 ds., with corn.

Schr. Bay State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Cameo, Pendleton, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. N. J. Brayton, Milliken, Baltimore 13 ds., corn.

Schr. M. J. Reed, Stetson, Gloucester, with fish.

Sloop Alice, Ludlow, Delaware 3 ds., with oysters.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., light.

Sailed.

Feb. 25—Ships Emily A. Hall, London; Atmosphere, do.; Evening Star, Bordeaux; Australia, Liverpool; Marianne Nettebohm, do.; John H. Elliott, do.; Palinurus, (Br.,) do. Barks Grapeshot, Barbados; E. Schultz, do.; Betsey Williams, Aspinwall; Zenas Coffin, do; N. Curven, Montevideo; Jeannie, Marseilles; Adelaide, St. Jago; Pride of the Sea, Zaza; Peter, (Nor.,) Cork; Balder, do. do.; Times, (Br.,) do.; Baracoutra, do., Havana. Brigs James Somes, Bermuda; Andover, Kingston; King Brothers, (Br.,) Port-au-Prince; P. I. Nevius, do., Mansanilla; Eliza, (Norw.,) Philadelphia; Schiller, (Port.,) Dundalk; E. M. Dennison, Maracaibo. Schrs. H. M. Johnson, Matamoras; W. H. Griffin, Jamaica; M. L. Davis, Turks Island; John Ross, Port Royal; Lady Mulgrave, (Br.,) Porto Rico.

Feb. 26—Steamships Stella, (Br.,) Liverpool; Asia, (Br.,) Liverpool; Matanzas, Port Royal, S. C.

Miscellaneous.

The ship J. Montgomery, of Boston, hence for Marseilles, with a cargo of staves, grounded on the rocks off Ninth-street, East River, this morning. Vessel remains perfectly tight, and will no doubt come off at high water this evening.

The schr. S. D. Bellows, from Virginia, bound to Fair Haven, Conn., with a cargo of oysters, went ashore on the night of the 21st inst., 3 miles S. of Barnegat. Vessel and cargo probably a total loss.

RETURNED.—Bark Betsey Williams, Lovell, hence Feb. 25 for Aspinwall, with a cargo of coal, went ashore same day, (25th,) during the heavy N. W. blow, on the Swash, and got off last night without assistance, leaking slightly. Returned for examination.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—The Br. bark Sharston, Capt. King, hence for Liverpool, has returned with both masts cut away. The steamer R. B. Forbes, of Boston, was lost during the late gale, south of Cape Henry. Also, steamer Hoboken, lost on Cape Henry, after laying 15 miles of telegraph cable.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The following vessels are ashore at East Chop:

Ship Grotto, from New-York for Bath, Me., bilged and full of water. The G. was built at Bath, Me., in 1852, 511 tons, rated A 2, and owned in Richmond by M. S. Hager.

Brig Independence, from Cienfuegos for St. John's, is full of water. The I. was built at Hopewell, N. B., in 1857, 168 tons, rates A 2, and owned by G. G. Rogers, of St. John, N. B.

Brig Eudorus, from Matanzas for Portland, is full of water. The E. was built at Harpswell, Me., in 1855, 245 tons, rated A 2, and owned by H. Pennell, of the above place.

Brig Edwin, from Cardenas for Portland, is full of water. The E. was built at Waldoboro in 1850, 175 tons, and owned by E. Benner and others, of Boston.

Brig Marcia, from Elizabethport, for Boston, tight; will get off.

Schr. Marcia, from Turks Island for Boston, lost rudder; tight; will get off.

Schr. Eastern Light, from Surinam for Boston, lost rudder; may get off.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—The ships E. Kimball, Crescent City and Lucy Thompson, from New-York, have damaged cargo. The ships Sumner, Achilles, Nimrod and Milton Lockart, from Montreal, have also damaged cargoes. The ship Storm King has sustained considerable damage on the passage. Capt. Cook, of the ship Jacob Horton, has returned from France, and reports that the ship and cargo are in the hands of the local authorities and the United States Consul; that the cargo is being taken out in almost a worthless condition, and the hull is hopelessly injured. It is stripped of rigging, upper spars and stores; the copper was to be taken off, and as the weather has been fine during the past few days, all that can be saved will no doubt be landed. The ship is embedded in 8 feet of sand. The hull will be sold as soon as cargo is sufficiently out.

Spoken, &c.

Bolina—Br. brig, bound E., was passed, Jan. 16, lat. 30 56, lon. 45 44.

Flying Mist—ship, from Matanzas for Queenstown, was passed, Jan. 18, lat. 31 13, lon. 42 15.

Pacific—ship, bound E., was passed, Feb. 21, lat. 39 15, lon. 71.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Feb. 8, brig Abby Thaxter, Eaton, from St. Thomas; 10th, schr. Lewis Warrington, Clapp, from St. Andrew's; 11th, bark Magdalena, Day, hence; 13th, West Wind, Bolger, do.; 14th, schr. Calista, Payson, do.; Velma, do. Sld. 13th, U. S. brig Bainbridge, Brasher, for Key West; 14th, bark Marmion, Buckley, for Cienfuegos.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 3.—The U. S. steamers Iroquois, Quaker City and Anderson were in port the 3d inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSE IN 19th-st., near 4th-av.; price $9,000.

Also,

A desirable four-story brown-stone house in 20th-st., near 4th-av.; price $12,000.

Also,

A first-class modern and complete full-sized brown-stone house in 19th-st., near 4th-av.; price $17,000.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., New-York, for two days or until employed.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN, DR. J. B. HAGANY, and others, will address a meeting, to be held in the Chapel of St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, on the occasion of Prayer for Colleges. Interesting exercises may be expected.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking care of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference; understands all kind of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 317 3d-av., front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as waitress; would take charge of the parlors, dining-room and silver; or as chambermaid and waitress. Refers to her present employer, where she can be seen. Apply at 80 10th-st., near 5th-av., for two days.

FARM FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 14 rooms, good out-buildings, and about 50 acres of excellent land, about a mile from Bedford Station, Westchester County. For particulars, apply to EDWARD SMITH, No. 28 East 29th-st., N. Y.